

DRASTIC MEASURE WAS DEFEATED

Substitute Chinese Exclusion Bill Passed in the Senate With Only One Negative Vote.

Washington, April 16.—The drastic Chinese exclusion bill originally framed by the senators and representatives from the Pacific coast states met defeat in the senate today, and in its place was substituted a measure offered by Mr. Platt of Connecticut, extending the provisions of the present exclusion law, and also applying that exclusion to all insular territory under the jurisdiction of the United States.

The vote by which the substitute took the place of the original was: Yeas 48, nays 23. Once the substitute had been made, all the senators joined in its support, with the single exception of Mr. Hoar, the substitute being passed, 76 to 1. The friends of the substitute showed their strength throughout the voting on amendments, and the final action was successful in preventing any material change in its features. Some minor amendments were made, admitting Chinese persons connected with national exhibitions and providing for certification of identification of Chinese in our insular possessions. Otherwise, however, the substitute was adopted unanimously in the form that Mr. Platt presented it.

The senate, after disposing of the Chinese exclusion bill, made the Philippine civil government bill the unfinished business.

The senate failed to substitute the Chinese exclusion bill for the original measure, so that the bill will now go to the house as an original measure, and from a parliamentary standpoint, will have to be acted on and treated the same as though the house had not passed a Chinese exclusion bill already.

The substitute was further perfected by an amendment proposed by Mr. Hatch, providing the judicial procedure in exclusion cases in our insular possessions.

Before the final vote was taken on the passage of the substitute bill Mr. Hoar gave notice that he would vote against the measure, and in this connection he made an earnest protest against the principle of exclusion. He believed that everything in the way of exclusion could be accomplished without involving the principle of striking at a particular class or race. Holding as he did that every soul had its rights, and that these rights were not dependent on color or race, he recorded his protest against the measure.

The bill then was passed, 76 to 1, Mr. Hoar being the only one recording himself in the negative.

Mr. Lodge secured an agreement making the Philippine civil government bill the unfinished business of the senate, and after a brief executive session the senate, at 6 o'clock, adjourned.

THE OLD COUNCIL HAS ADJOURNED

Colorado Springs Has but Five Aldermen at the Present Time--Reorganization Will Take Place Next Monday Evening.

Colorado Springs now has only five aldermen. The change from a board of seven to a board of five occurred last night, and came as a surprise to most of the aldermen, who thought the change would not take place until next Monday night.

City Attorney Shear has been looking up the statutes in the case and has come to the conclusion that the old council went out of office last Monday night. The law states that the change shall take place the second Monday after the spring election, which occurs on the first Tuesday in April. Last Monday was the second Monday after the first Tuesday in April, and by statute, according to Mr. Shear's opinion, the five aldermen who were elected in 1900 should have gone out of office that night.

When the council was called to order last night Mr. Sisco was granted the floor to explain matters. He gave his opinion of the matter, and the council after the approval of the minutes of its last session, and then adjourned. He said he doubted whether the approval of the minutes was legal, but that could not be helped now.

By rule of the council that body has been meeting on the first and third Mondays of each month. This rule did not take into consideration the state of the council after an election, and in fact no one had taken the trouble to compare the law and the rule on that point. The council was going by rule, and not by law, and was expecting to do the reorganization act next Monday night, which is the regular meeting night under the rule. The action taken at the meeting last Monday night was all right up to the point of adjournment, Mr. Shear thinks. The old council was still in power last Monday night, but it had no right to adjourn to last night or to any other night.

Upon advice of the city attorney the hold-over aldermen did not reorganize last night. In his opinion, last night's session was entirely illegal, and he advised the new council to wait until next Monday night before organizing. In case of an emergency arising, the mayor can call the council together before that time.

The scene in the council chamber when it was learned that five of the aldermen were occupying their seats for the last time was quite impressive. Before calling for a motion to adjourn, President McIntyre, who is one of the retiring members of the board, made a short address. He said:

"Before we adjourn, gentlemen, I want to thank you, each and all, for the uniform courtesy you have shown me while I have been trying to preside over your body." The words were brief but full of feeling.

Alderman St. John, who has represented the Third ward for the past six years, then arose and made a short address of farewell to his associates. He spoke of his long service in the council. He said some of the meetings had been pleasant and some unpleasant, but he had never met a more amiable and good-hearted body of men than the nine aldermen, with whom he had been associated during the past year. He called attention to the vast amount of work that has been done by the council since he first took his seat, and stated that the people of Colorado Springs do not realize the magnitude of the business done. As he recalled the work done he marveled that so much had been

accomplished by men who had to make their living outside the council chamber. He briefly reviewed the work done in connection with the water department, of which he has had charge for the past four years, as chairman of the water committee.

"Our work has been carried on in a businesslike way," he continued. "We have made some mistakes, but we have been conscientious in what we have done. It has been a pleasure to me to come up to council meetings—ever since I have been done in such a businesslike way."

Mr. St. John in closing expressed thanks to all the members of the council for their courtesy and support. He especially thanked his colleague, Mr. Patton, for assistance and hearty co-operation all through the past year. He expressed thanks to the mayor and to the president of the council. He gave a general laugh by expressing his thanks to the reporters who, he said, had treated him fairly, although they had roasted him too hard some times, he thought. He said he believed the boys were all right at heart, and he had no hard feelings toward them. He said he had tried to do his duty. He further said that if at any time he could assist the councilmen or citizens with any information he would be very glad to do it.

Alderman Patton interrupted the proceedings at this point to announce that a little supper was being prepared at McRae's cafe, but as the order had just gone in it might be well to keep the "debating society" going a little longer.

Alderman Clark, who retains his seat, expressed the regret of those who remain, at the departure of the five comrades. He spoke of the close comradeship which had existed between the aldermen and said it reminded him somewhat of the old master out at Fort Leavenworth. He spoke of the uniform courtesy which had been shown by Alderman McIntyre as president of the council, and expressed appreciation of it.

Upon motion of Alderman Ashworth of the Fifth ward the council, old and new, passed a hearty vote of thanks to President McIntyre for his close attention to duty and his courtesy and kindness.

Alderman Madden of the Fifth and Alderman Bann of the Fourth, both of whom retire, spoke briefly and expressed regret at leaving their comrades.

Alderman Capell, who remains, was sorry to see all go, but was particularly sorry to see his old colleagues, Mr. McIntyre and Mr. St. John, leave. He spoke feelingly of the way they assisted him when he was new in the business. All the retiring aldermen, he said, were competent fellows, and he was sorry to part with them.

Alderman St. John then made the last motion of the old council. It was the motion to adjourn and was seconded by Alderman Hawks. It was carried with regret, and the five aldermen retired from the arena of public life.

Those whose terms have expired are: W. H. McIntyre, who has represented the First ward for six years and was president of the council during the past year; J. C. St. John, who has represented the Third ward for six years and has been the efficient head of the water department for the past four years; William Banning, who has just closed four years of service for the Fourth ward and who has presided over the work on the streets

THE IDEA OF PRISONERS

They Think Someone Had to Have the Money Before Pardons Were Secured.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, April 16.—The Stonaker investigation was continued in the senate chamber of the state capitol building today. The evidence introduced was of a vague nature, a large part of it being hearsay. The persons who were supposed to know some facts about the matter were not present. Those who have made affidavits and have not been examined will be summoned to appear at a later meeting. The evidence introduced today would indicate that there was a general impression among the prisoners that money had to be furnished some one before a parole or pardon could be obtained, but just who that someone was, no one knew.

William Green, an ex-captain at the penitentiary, was the first witness. He testified that it was his business to be present at all interviews held between prisoners and outsiders; that he was always present when Mr. Stonaker was visiting prisoners, and that he never heard any conversation in a way that would indicate that Stonaker was to derive a profit. He swore that the statement made by a colored man named Crawford that Crawford's wife had told him in the presence of Green that they would have to raise \$100 for Mr. Stonaker, was not correct. Green swore that Mrs. Crawford had said that the \$100 must be paid to a lawyer, instead of to Stonaker. Green also swore that all of the prisoners who have been mentioned in connection with this charge are either mentally unbalanced or could not be believed under oath. Green said that he quit working at the prison some five months ago, and that he did not know the charges, was asked if he wished to question the witness, to which he replied: "I do not propose to take any part whatever in this. I prefer to allow this line of an examination go before the public and let them decide as to its merits."

H. H. Tammen, proprietor of the Post Publishing company, was the next witness. His testimony was along the line of how to conduct a newspaper. He would not reveal the source of the Post's information regarding statements it had published. He said if the newspaper revealed its source of knowledge it soon lost the respect of those who kept it posted. He asserted that the responsibility for the truthfulness of all stories printed, but would not divulge the names of the reporters who worked up the case, and made the statement that he would not reveal the source of any information under any circumstances.

In speaking of sensational news articles, he said: "The nearest we prize the truth, the more sensational the story appears, for absolute truth always causes the greatest sensations."

Joseph Cooper, who was released from the penitentiary six weeks ago, after having served eight years, was then placed on the stand. He had merely come to the capitol as a "visitor" and had not been summoned, but said he was willing to tell all he knew. He was a complete picture of a physical and mental wreck. One could not look at him without pity. He swore that he had been confined in the penitentiary eight years, but he emphasized that it was on a false charge, that his sentence had been commuted from 14 years to the time he served. He said that it was common talk among the prisoners that Stonaker was the whole thing, that if they could fix Stonaker, a pardon could be easily obtained; that this was the general impression among the prisoners. He then began to tell of how he received his parole, and it could be seen that his eight years' confinement had left him a mental wreck, that he had formed wrong impressions of known facts. He read letters in which it was stated that money must be raised in order to have the court records of his trial extended, and he thought this money was meant for Stonaker. He labored under the impression that all money which was raised for any purpose went to Mr. Stonaker to help get a parole. Those who were present and could study his emaciated condition could easily determine how he could form such ideas.

ONE FARE FOR ELKS

By Associated Press.

Albany, N. Y., April 16.—The Transcontinental Passenger association transacted considerable business at its session today. The rate to the Elks grand lodge to be held in Salt Lake next August was fixed at one limited first class fare for the round trip from Pacific coast points.

The matter of the refusal of certain lines to sell tickets to the Women's club convention, to be held in Los Angeles, was taken up. The roads in question base their refusal on the ground that they are properly to be charged. After discussion, the association declined to recede from the arrangements previously made.

The question of rates for clergymen was referred to a committee to report at the next meeting. In regard to rates to the Transmississippi congress in St. Paul next August, a special committee was appointed with power to act. The same question was taken in reference to the grand rally of Eagles to be held at Minneapolis in June.

COLONEL W. J. BRYAN GOES TO THE FRONT

By Associated Press.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 16.—William J. Bryan and a party of pro-Bryan sympathizers will tomorrow inspect the alleged British re-mount station at Lathrop, Mo. according to a dispatch received by one of Mr. Bryan's friends here tonight. Mr. Bryan will visit the camp at the solicitation of friends in congress who will follow his lead in a matter of urging congressional action.

LIGHT OF LIBERTY

By Associated Press.

Washington, April 16.—Secretary Root has made arrangements to maintain a light in the statue of Liberty on Bedloe's island, in New York harbor. The electrical apparatus belonging to the lighthouse establishment and used by it in lighting the statue will be employed for that purpose. This action is the result of a personal conference with the secretary of the treasury and was taken with the approval of the president.

FIRE AT CAMERON

Special to the Gazette.

Cameron, April 17.—(Thursday, 12:45 a. m.)—Fire at midnight destroyed the grocery store and building of C. E. Butters and the building and restaurant of Mrs. Lawrence. Both were frame buildings and the fire was caused by a defective flue. Loss, \$4,000, partially covered by insurance.

CREED REVISION.

By Associated Press.

Washington, April 16.—The Presbyterian committee on creed revision practically completed the brief statement of doctrine. Today the committee framed articles on the law, the church and its sacraments, the final judgment and missions and the final triumph of the church. The work of finally reviewing the various articles of the statement and properly paraphrasing and amending them will be taken up. It is expected this work will be finished in a day or two, after which the report of the committee will be ready for the general assembly to be held in New York soon.

TO SUPPRESS DISORDERS.

By Associated Press.

Dublin, April 16.—Three sections of the crimes act have been put in force in a large number of the districts in Ireland by a proclamation issued to-night by Earl Cadogan, the lord lieutenant of Ireland.

These sections provide for summary jurisdiction in cases of criminal conspiracy, intimidation and unlawful assembly, for trial by special jury and for change of venue at the option of the crown.

JOINT-KEEPER ACQUITTED.

Topeka, Kansas, April 16.—The jury in the case of Roy Daniels, charged with murdering Frank Devlin, today returned a verdict of not guilty. Daniels is a joint-keeper here and in settling a fight between Frank Devlin and Michael Henry in his joint, struck Devlin a blow on the head which resulted in his death. The jury decided he struck the blow in self defense.

GENERAL MALVAR HAS SURRENDERED

People of Manila Believe That the Entire Insurrection Is Now Really Over.

By Associated Press.

Manila, April 16.—General Malvar has unconditionally surrendered to Brigadier General Bell at Lipa, Batangas province, with the entire insurgent force of the provinces of Laguna and Batangas. General Bell says his (Bell's) influence is sufficient to quell the insurrectionary movements in Tayabas and Cavite provinces and capture all those in the field who have not yet surrendered, but Malvar has ordered the complete surrender of every insurgent to the nearest American force. General Wheaton, reporting to the division headquarters, says that all resistance in his department has ended and that the surrenders just announced mean that the ports will be opened and that the Philippine detention camps will be allowed to return to their homes in time to plant their crops.

General Wheaton is especially pleased with General Bell's care of the natives confined in the camps. The officers in charge are held personally responsible for the quality and quantity of the food served out, and the general welfare of the inmates of the camp. After scouring the mountain passes General Bell employed volunteer bolomen for protection against banditism. Numbers of Filipinos volunteered and expressed the liveliest satisfaction at the treatment accorded to themselves and to their families, who were in the concentration camps. General Wheaton gives General Bell great credit for his indefatigable energy in conducting the campaign. He was in the field on horseback day and night, personally superintending the most arduous operations.

The people of Manila are delighted at the prospect of a resumption of trade with the pacified provinces and are anxious to show Generals Chaffee, Wheaton and Bell their appreciation of the fact that the insurrection is really over.

About 2,300 rifles have been received by the American officers in Batangas and Laguna provinces during the past four months. General Malvar personally requested an interview with General Bell in order to make his complete submission.

The lack of news from the island of Samar is due to a defective cable. It is believed, however, that the American commander there received yesterday the surrender of all insurgents in Samar, unless the planned proceedings were altered.

A case of Cholera has occurred on the transport Hancock, which arrived here on Sunday last, and she has been quarantined.

TO SETTLE PRIAR LAND QUESTION

By Associated Press.

Washington, April 16.—Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, had a conference with Secretary Root today following a talk he has had with the president respecting the Philippine friars land question. It was the idea of Archbishop Ireland to dispatch a representative to Rome instead of through the Archbishop of Manila, who, they pointed out, would have been obliged to defend proceedings greatly by frequent reference of every important item of the negotiations to his superiors in the Vatican. The government here has come to accept the Ireland and O'Connell view as the most business-like proposition and that is why Governor Taft will stop at Rome on his way back to Manila and endeavor to arrange directly the basis for an agreement for the transfer of the lands to the Philippine government and in trust for the Filipino people.

Mr. Sbarrett favored a settlement of the question at Manila in which case he would have been appointed archbishop and would have undertaken the work himself in behalf of the religious orders. The decision in favor of Rome will involve a change in his plans.

The dispute which has arisen at Havana between the civil and the church authorities over the prohibition by the former of church taxes on funerals has not yet been brought to the attention of the war department and nothing is known of the merits of the case by Archbishop Ireland.

RECIPROCITY DEBATE LIMITED

By Associated Press.

Washington, April 16.—The friends of the Cuban reciprocity bill won a substantial victory in the house today by carrying a motion to close general debate on Friday at 3 o'clock. The vote was 153 to 123. Thirty-three Republicans voted against the motion, but this defection was offset by 32 Democrats, who voted with the great body of the Republicans for it. The strength of the Republican opposition to the bill, judged by this vote, has decreased six since the vote was taken on the motion to go into committee of the whole to consider the bill, when the vote stood 167 to 80.

The debate today was featureless. The speakers were: Messrs Roberts (Massachusetts), Patterson (Tennessee), Root (Colorado), and the bill, and Messrs. Bartlett (Georgia), Corliss (Michigan), Broussard (Louisiana), Bell (Colorado) and H. C. Smith (Michigan) against it. Mr. Corliss (Michigan), in opposing the bill said it did not embrace the first principle of reciprocity.

Mr. Broussard (Louisiana), made an impassioned speech against the bill, which, he said, would ruin the cane sugar industry of Louisiana and transfer it to Cuba. Mr. Broussard is a sugar planter and said this year, in view of this prospective legislation, he had thrown his cane seed away and planted his fields in rice.

Mr. Bell argued that the bill was utterly indefensible from any standpoint, in that it proposed to take the tariff off raw material and leave untouched the tariff on the refined product. He criticized severely the attitude of the Democrats toward the bill. He said they taunted their Republican adversaries with supporting a measure that was 20 per cent Democratic, forgetting that in advocating themselves they were accepting a measure that was 30 per cent Republican.

H. C. Smith (Michigan), closed the debate for the day with a strong speech against the bill. If the pending bill had originated on the Democratic side, he said, where it should have originated, the Republican leadership, Messrs. Payne, Dabell and Governor Wood had ridiculed it out of the house.

At 5:15 p. m. the house adjourned until 11 tomorrow.

MANY CARDINALS ARE AMBITIOUS

By Associated Press.

Rome, April 16.—The recent signs of the increased feebleness of the pope, which led at the end of last week to alarming reports of his sudden death, have caused a marked recrudescence of activity among the cardinals aspiring to the pontificate. The campaign preparatory to the next conclave proceeds incessantly, the sacred college being divided into two distinct forces, headed respectively by Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, and Cardinal Vannutelli. The latter and Cardinal Gotti now constitute the most probable successors to Leo XIII.

INVESTIGATION OF CRUELTY

By Associated Press.

Washington, April 16.—The report of Lieutenant Colonel Dickman, Twenty-sixth volunteer infantry, which was referred to yesterday's cabinet meeting as part of the initial investigation of the charges of cruelty to the Filipinos, was submitted to congress two months ago, but has never been given attention. The letter was written by Colonel Dickman from the Presidio at San Francisco, April 24, 1901. He had been directed to investigate a sergeant's charges that a water cure was administered at Igaras, a fact to which he also testified before the senate committee last Monday. Colonel Dickman's return in part to the war department.

"Sergeant Riley, company M, Twenty-sixth infantry, U. S. V., states that the publication included was a private letter and without any authority whatever. The tendency of enlisted men to draw the long bow in such cases is well known. Major Cook, Captain MacDonnell and Sergeant Riley state that no officers or soldiers of this regiment took part in any so-called water cure proceedings or other threats against the natives on the occasion stated."

Colonel Dickman then gives a list of atrocities inflicted by the Filipinos upon Americans, including the killing of an American, the burning of a house, and the burning of a house.

NEGOTIATING FOR PEACE

Agreement May Be Reached at Any Time--Neither Side Wishes to Break Off.

By Associated Press.

London, April 16.—The Associated Press has excellent authority for saying that before a late hour tonight there have been no definite developments in the peace negotiations.

It is learned that Lord Milner, the British high commissioner in South Africa, has declined certain propositions on which peace may be almost immediately secured but the cabinet at its meeting today said it was disagreed neither side being willing to risk a decision which would break off the negotiations. An agreement may be reached at any moment, but this would more likely be the result of some independent action by Lord Milner and Lord Kitchener at Pretoria than of the rather involved conditions of the cabinet at London.

The broad lines of Great Britain's terms are now known to the government representatives at Pretoria and on these representatives the cabinet is apparently shifting the responsibility of taking advantage of all opportunities, provided no cardinal principles be sacrificed.

The government has ordered the cable and telegraph lines between London and Pretoria to be kept clear to insure the prompt transmission of Lord Kitchener's messages.

There is good reason to believe that the Boers are vigorously demanding a representative government and that this demand is opposed with equal vigor by the British representatives. It is understood that the Boers strongly oppose the long delay proposed by Great Britain for a representative government to be granted. The former insist that they also insist on the number of Boer seats in the council being specified. It is expected that the cabinet will assemble tomorrow to discuss the matter further.

The lack of news from the island of Samar is due to a defective cable. It is believed, however, that the American commander there received yesterday the surrender of all insurgents in Samar, unless the planned proceedings were altered.

A case of Cholera has occurred on the transport Hancock, which arrived here on Sunday last, and she has been quarantined.

ORPHAN BELLE APPEAL

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, April 16.—The case of the orphan Belle Miffling and Miffling company as applicants and the Pittsboro Miffling company and the Free Cotton G. M. company as appellees, has come again before the supreme court. In the appeal there is a record of 72 assignments of errors. This is one of the largest number of errors ever recorded in a case filed with the supreme court.

The case comes up from El Paso county. The attorneys compiling the papers were Springer & Cassidy, H. C. Robinson and Dines & Whitted.

OIL GOES UP

By Associated Press.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 16.—The price of oil was today pushed up five cents a barrel on the finer grades and three cents on the lesser, restoring the last of the three successive cuts made in January last. This advance is credited to the recent purchase by the Standard Oil company of the immense holdings of the Gulf and Gulf Oil interests in West Virginia. This deal was made on a basis of 90 barrels a day and the price was \$1.20 per barrel.

The property included 30,000 acres of producing territory. This purchase makes the total of the Standard's investments in West Virginia between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000.

By Associated Press.

Lima, Ohio, April 16.—Crude oil took a jump upwards of three cents in Indiana, two cents in Ohio, and five cents on eastern oil today.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

By Associated Press.

Washington, April 16.—The senate today in executive session confirmed the following nominations: Robert J. Wynne of Pennsylvania, to be first assistant postmaster general. Receivers of public monies: Frank E. Densmore, Independence, Cal.; Henry Malloch, Marysville, Cal.; Alfred H. Taylor, Marysville, Cal.; Patrick M. Mullen of Nebraska, at Juneau, Alaska.

Registers of land offices—Thomas Roseberry, Susanville, Cal.; A. J. Crookshank, Los Angeles, Cal.; John D. Maxey, Stockton, Cal.; Stafford W. Austin, Independence, Cal.; John W. Dudley of the District of Columbia, at Juneau, Alaska.

CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

Washington, April 16.—The senate committee on appropriations today concluded consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. The total appropriation carried by the bill as it passed the house is increased to \$2,000,000, bringing the grand total up to \$52,719,943. Among the items of increase are: On account of public buildings \$357,500; on account of lighthouses, fog signals, etc. \$252,600; engraving and printing \$268,688; expenses geological survey, \$106,100; fixing boundary line between the United States and Canada along the 49th parallel \$100,000; public printing and binding \$220,000; preliminary plans for a new building for the national museum \$5,000, the building to cost \$2,500,000.

SAILED FOR MANILA.

By Associated Press.

San Francisco, April 16.—After a year of illness the army transport Sherman went again into commission today and sailed for the Philippines. On board the Sherman are 118 men of the Second Infantry, under command of Captain Wilson, about 50 recruits and casuals, 100 marines, 45 hospital corps men and 30 cabin passengers, including army contractors, wives and relatives, and contract surgeons and civilians.

MONTANA STRIKE OFF.

By Associated Press.

Butte, Mont., April 16.—A special to the Miner from Red Lodge, says: The trouble between the Rocky Fork Coal Mining company and its employees has been settled and the strike declared off today. About 500 men were involved in the difficulty and the mines were shut down.

COST OF PHILIPPINE WAR.

Washington, April 16.—Senator Culberson today introduced two resolutions, one being directed to the secretary of war and the other to the secretary of the navy, making inquiry as to the cost of the war in the Philippines covering the period since May, 1898. The resolutions were introduced for information covering the expense of the transportation of troops both on land and on the ocean.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH CANADA.

By Associated Press.

Washington, April 13.—The United States enjoys more of Canadian custom than the rest of the world put together. Attention is directed to this fact in that portion of the "Commercial Relations of 1901" (now in press), which deals with United States trade with Canada, an extract of which was given out for publication by Mr. Emery, chief of the bureau of foreign commerce, today. It is pointed out that so close an ally as Canada, with relations in this country and Canada that prosperity or depression in the United States immediately finds echo in the trade of our northern neighbor. In 1877 Great Britain lost in the matter of goods sent into the Dominion and from that year forward, with but a slight interval, this country has steadily lengthened the gap. It is not as widely realized as it should be, says the report, that Canada is the best customer we have, excepting Great Britain and Germany. Consul General Bittling, at Montreal, in a report on the subject, says:

"The United States does more business with Canada than with any other country in America and as much as with Central America, Mexico and the West Indies together, and nearly as much as with Africa, Asia and Oceania."

"Our present tariff policy toward Canada," says the consul general, "causes the building up of great manufacturing interests to compete with our own. If we seek trade in other countries we must not deny the opportunity to Canada."

Some of their products to us, Canada wants to send to the United States her lumber, wood pulp, hay, barley and minerals. The United States consumes more lumber and paper than any other nation in the world and she should be glad to admit lumber and wood pulp free. If the United States would take off the duty on Canadian coal (which could probably be sold only to a very limited extent along our eastern coast) our coal would be admitted into Canada free and our sales of coal in the Dominion would be double what they are at present."

Canada's total importation for consumption in the last fiscal year amounted to \$181,238,000. Imports from the United States reached the splendid figure of \$19,465,000, an increase of some \$500,000 over the preceding year.

Figures are given to show that the preferential tariff has failed to affect seriously trade movements. Dutiable goods from the United States showed a decrease of about \$300,000 last year, but this is ascribed in part to the growth of Canadian industries.

As a curious instance of how industries may be throttled by legislation, Mr. Bittling relates that the British preferential tariff enabled British exporters last year to send to the United States goods to the value of \$10,000,000. As they were considered of better quality and as cheap as the home product, many Canadian mills have been obliged to close down.

Consul General Bittling, in his report, calls attention to the interesting fact that the big dry goods houses of Canada send their milliners and modistes to New York several times a year to observe and copy styles and imitations which they turn out in the European modes formerly so popular.

A plan of the Canadian Pacific railway authorities to reduce 3,000,000 acres of arid lands in the Northwest Territory is described by Consul General Bittling. The scheme is to build a dam at Row River, a mile east of Calgary, cut intersecting canals and have the water of the force of gravity flow down the river.

Commercial Agent Freeman, at St. Pierre, French North America, notes that the local trade is suffering through the New Foundland legislation which forbids bait to be sold from the colony to the French.

SO-CALLED MISSION TO ROME.

By Associated Press.

Washington, April 13.—In administration circles Washington there has been some amusement over the talk about the so-called mission to Rome.

The facts are that Governor Taft has impressed very strongly upon the president and secretary of war that the future of the Philippine Islands was of vital consequence to peace in the Philippines and that to accomplish this it was necessary to deal directly with the head of the corporation involved.

Rome. After much consideration it was decided that Governor Taft should stop at Rome on his way to the Philippines to consult with the church authorities on behalf of the Philippine government. There would be nothing of any kind or shape in the matter which would suggest anything in the way of diplomatic relations. It would be purely a business transaction. The United States neither favored nor hostile to any particular sect. It desires to treat all alike with exact justice. It does not wish to do injustice to the friars by taking away their lands without compensation. On the other hand it recognizes that although the Christian Filipinos are practically all Roman Catholics, they are nevertheless a unit in demanding that the friars leave the islands. Governor Taft better than any other man could explain this state of things at Rome. If it is believed that if an honorable and satisfactory arrangement can be reached the result will be most beneficial to the island and that probably no one thing could do as much good.

THE STONAKER HEARING.

By Associated Press.

Canon City, Colo., April 13.—The hearing of the charges against C. L. Stonaker, secretary of the board of charities and pardons, was begun here today.

The first witness was Warden Martin. He explained that he recommended for pardon those whom he thought worthy, but the board frequently turned down his recommendations. He admitted that he might be mistaken in some cases. He said that Stonaker was not governed by the rules of the prison in regard to conversing with the prisoners and he had given orders that the secretary's talks should be held in the presence of a deputy warden. He had heard talk about Stonaker's making deals with convicts but nothing definite. He said he knew nothing of the affidavit of C. B. Sykes.

Deputy Warden Burghart was the next witness. He testified he had told the warden of being suspicious of Stonaker. He had no personal knowledge of his receiving money but it was common talk among the convicts.

Mrs. M. J. Lee, mail clerk, was the next witness. She had read letters of convicts saying they must have money to satisfy Stonaker.

A. J. Sykes, a member of C. B. Sykes, said Stonaker told him he must have \$500 and thought he could then secure a pardon for him. This witness was badly rattled and made several palpable errors.

Senator Frank A. Moore told of taking the affidavit of C. B. Sykes and acting as his attorney.

IN PRISON FOR LIFE FOR WEEDS' MURDER.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Detroit, Mich., April 12.—At midnight tonight, 72 hours after the murder of Miss Carrie M. Jennett with a hatchet he was in Jackson prison, sentenced to spend the rest of his life there at hard labor.

He was arraigned in the recorder's court this morning on the charge of murder. His attorney, who was appointed by the court, raised the ques-

tion of Miller's sanity, and Judge Murphy accordingly appointed a committee of three physicians to examine Miller. His plea was withheld pending the examination. After a careful examination the physicians came into court this afternoon and announced that they were agreed that there was no symptom of insanity in the defendant. Miller was then ordered to plead and the confessed murderer said in a low voice: "Guilty."

Evidence was then introduced to prove the death of Miss Jennett. At its conclusion Miller's attorney, E. C. Chamberlain, addressed the court. He congratulated the police department on their efficient work in running down the murderer and securing his confession and said that he had no sympathy with Miller, who deserved the extreme penalty of the law. In sentencing Miller, Judge Murphy called him a denot and said that he considered that the sentence he was about to impose on him was inadequate to his heinous crime.

Miller was taken back to jail, where he remained until he left for the prison. Accompanied by two officers, he went to Jackson at 5:20 o'clock over the Michigan Central railroad.

Mrs. Miller, his wife, who has been an invalid for several years, is prostrated at her home and is in a dangerous condition.

RUMORS OF PEACE AND REPORTS OF BATTLES.

By Associated Press.

London, April 13.—In a dispatch from Johannesburg, dated April 14, the correspondent of the Daily Mail says the leading Boer delegates conferred today with Lord Milner, the British high commissioner in South Africa.

Pretoria, and that Lord Kitchener was present at this conference.

"I understand," says the correspondent, "that Lord Milner and Kitchener will jointly conduct the negotiations and that Lord Milner will forward the Boer proposals to Mr. Chamberlain."

"Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, received an important dispatch from Lord Milner last (Monday) night. It is understood that this dispatch outlines the basis of negotiations favored by the Boers."

"The Daily Mail says it will be submitted to the cabinet meeting to be held today."

By Associated Press.

London, April 14.—News of severe fighting in the Transvaal at the end of last week has been sent by Lord Kitchener, who reports that about 200 Boers were killed, wounded or captured. There were about 100 British casualties.

The British also captured three guns and a considerable quantity of supplies. Commandant Potgieter was among the Boers killed. Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch dated from Pretoria, Sunday, April 13, recounts how Colonel Colenbrander, after leaving Commandant Beyers' laager at Peka, moved his force by different routes, from Pietersburg, Transvaal colony, blocking the principal lines of retreat. The fighting commenced April 8, when the innumerable fusiliers attacked Molinspoort, covering the Boer position, and by dusk had seized a hill eastward of the port, after considerable opposition, resulting in Colonel Murray being wounded and Lieutenant Lincoln being killed. Another officer and five men were wounded. Since then the operations continued daily. Colenbrander's latest report, April 12, gave the Boer losses in killed, wounded and prisoners at 106 men. The colonel hoped to be able to report further captures.

The most severe fighting occurred April 11, in Western Transvaal, where General Ian Hamilton has replaced General Methuen in command of the British troops. The Boers attacked Colonel Kitchener's force near Rooiwal, and fighting at close quarters ensued. The Boers were repulsed, leaving on the field 41 men killed, including Commandant Potgieter, and 34 wounded. The British captured 21 unarmored prisoners.

According to last accounts, General Ian Hamilton was pursuing the remainder of the Boer command. The British losses in this fight were six killed and 52 wounded.

At the beginning of the pursuit Colonel Kitchener captured two guns, a pom-pom, a quantity of ammunition and a number of wagons. A force of Boers recently overwhelmed a strong British patrol sent out from Bulfontein, Orange River colony, to clear distant farms. An officer and two men were killed, four men wounded and the remaining members of the patrol were surrounded and captured. Lord Kitchener mentions holding an inquiry into this reverse.

BUDGET ANNOUNCEMENTS.

By Associated Press.

London, April 14.—The statement showing the revenue and expenditure presented in the house of commons today by the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, when opening the budget announcement, showed a total ordinary expenditure for 1902-03 estimated at £129,159,000, with war charges amounting to £45,450,000, making a grand total of £174,609,000, which is £12,993,000 below the total for 1901-02.

The chancellor of the exchequer estimated the total deficit for the present year at £26,824,000. To the deficit must be added sixteen to seventeen millions additional war expenditure.

War was a costly thing to wage, and a costly thing to terminate. After the war was over there will be great expense of the relief and resettlement of the two colonies and the re-stocking of farms. He hoped that, when durable peace was made, parliament would be generous and loan money for restocking the farms not only of those who fought on the British side, but of those who had been honest enemies and whom they now hoped to make friends, and for railroad and other enterprises, to serve to develop the two states. It was his duty not to take a rosy view of the case, but to provide for the worst. He had hopes of a happy result from the conference in South Africa, but he had put them aside. Preparations for the continuance of the war were the best guarantee of peace.

The chancellor proposed to suspend the sinking fund, reducing the deficit by £4,500,000, and then increase by a penny in the pound the

income tax, yielding £2,000,000 increase. From July 1 there would be a penny to two pence stamp duty on sight bills, including dividend warrants and checks, yielding £500,000.

After mentioning that he did not propose to interfere with beer, wine, tea and sugar, the chancellor said he must select for indirect taxation an article practically in universal consumption, the taxation of which would not unduly press any class. The ordinary expenditure of the country, quite apart from the war, was greatly increasing, and in view of the ever-growing expenditure for armies and navies in other countries, he thought it desirable to frame some scheme of taxation under which, when peace came, there would be no difficulty in settling the country's finance system on a basis equitable alike to all the taxpayers of the country. He was of the opinion that the repeal by the late Mr. Lowe of the import duty on wheat had not realized the expectations formed at the time. The effect of a duty of three pence per hundred weight on wheat would mean but a very small fraction of a farthing increase in the price of the loaf, and the competition of the markets was so keen that any one trying to raise the price of bread on such a ground would probably find such a project not to his advantage. The chancellor of the exchequer denied that the registration of duties on grain and flour violated the principles of free trade or would increase the cost of food. He thought the duties had been recklessly abandoned, and declared their remission did not reduce the price of food. He therefore proposed an import duty of three pence per hundred weight on all grain, with a cumulative duty of five pence per hundred weight on flour and meal. The total yield of this duty was estimated at £2,550,000, bringing the total estimate of the revenue from the new taxation of £5,150,000. Of the balance of the deficit the chancellor proposed to borrow £32,000,000 and to find the rest by drafts on the exchequer. He feared that the duty on grain would arouse prejudices strong and deep and that the people would tax the food and that the people would be convinced that by no other form of indirect taxation could so much money by any possibility be found with so little effect on the article on which it was imposed and with so little injury to the trade and commerce of the country.

The chancellor of the exchequer was loudly cheered by the occupants of the ministerial benches as he concluded.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt (Liberal) was the next speaker. He rebuked the view expressed by the chancellor of the exchequer that the duty on grain would meet with strong opposition. This taxation of the people's food, he said, would bring home to the people the lesson of the war. Wheat was a thing of the first necessity, and he was opposed to a return to the old fallacies of protection. It was, Sir William considered, by far the most objectionable proposal made to the country in many years. This passion for expansion of territory and the annexation which he believed would have to be destroyed exclusively by the British Empire would not in any way meet the expenditure. The gigantic fortunes made in the land had not been produced by the mines, but by projects selling worthless tracts to the ignorant and credulous.

BRITISH FISCAL PROGRAM.

By Associated Press.

London, April 14.—Not for many years has Great Britain's fiscal program been awaited with such interest as that which attached to this year's announcement and there is no doubt that all the eyes were turned to the budget given out today by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the chancellor of the exchequer, who will be adopted. It is equally certain, however, that none of the proposals will meet with the unanimous approval of either side of the house.

More important, perhaps, than the curious forms of the new taxation is the statement made by the chancellor of the exchequer that the government had decided to the Boer demand concerning the re-stocking of farms.

At a late hour tonight the Associated Press learned upon exclusive authority that the provision of the budget, namely, the treasury loan of £22,000,000, upon which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was remarkably reticent, has a serious bearing upon the peace negotiations. It is a very strong belief in the cabinet that owing to the expected early termination of the war the £22,000,000 will never be needed. When that is the case the committee stage the peace negotiations will probably have reached such a shape that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will be able to announce a diminution of today's budget, which will be called up in small instalments only.

The fear to explain the important point is that in the house of commons, where the budget is presented, there are strong hopes of a speedy issue of the negotiations now pending at Pretoria between the Boer leaders although it wishes to impress the world in general and the British government in particular with a determination to push the war to a finish should the British terms of peace be refused.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is seldom dramatic, but when he referred to the government's intention to restock the Boer as well as the colonial farms his voice rose to an eloquent pitch. His gesture, as he spoke in praise of the value of subsequent friendship between Britain and Boer took the house with him and the cheers, especially from the opposition, prevented the speaker from continuing his speech for some moments. During this pause the chancellor of the exchequer turned toward Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, who sat pale and motionless, plainly moved to please at this official recantation of his "unconditional surrender" formula.

The opinions gathered by the Associated Press interviews with members of the house of commons indicate the extent of the considerable divergence of ideas with regard to the new taxation, which, although comparatively unimportant in the revenue it will yield, affects important economic principles which have hitherto been held sacred by certain schools of English politicians.

Sir Charles Dilke voiced the opinion of many of these when he said: "The budget is a reversion to protectionist principles and although only trivially so, I shall oppose it on those grounds."

John Redmond said:

"I can only speak from the Irish point of view. We regard the whole thing as a war tax and Ireland has never approved of the war. We shall naturally fight it for the reason of protection of Irish agriculture has been a good thing, but this duty upon flour and corn is too small to do us any good. Indeed, it will merely raise the price of cheap meats imported from America and thereby used for Irish peasantry, besides making bread dearer. I think it quite likely that these duties may affect the American millers as the difference between the new duties on raw and manufactured corn may, perhaps, give the English miller a chance to grind, himself, whereas heretofore he has imported American flour."

WALLER WAS ACQUITTED.

By Associated Press.

Manila, April 13.—Major Litleton W. Waller of the marine corps, tried by a court martial on the charge of killing natives of the island of Samar without trial, has been acquitted. The court stood 11 to 2 for acquittal.

MILES ENFORCED RETIREMENT.

By Associated Press.

Washington, April 13.—The issues are fairly joined between the lieutenant general and the secretary of war. The military and political issues are joined in the Cleveland administration have finally reached so critical a stage that a compulsory retirement of General Miles at an early date is an open secret and is not denied at the War Department. In explanation of President Roosevelt's position one of his close friends, who unquestionably speaks by authority, said:

"The question is not a personal one between General Miles and Secretary Root. At present Secretary Root has on his shoulders a heavier burden than any other member of the administration. No man less strong could carry it at all and now, at the very time when he requires the most loyal support of every subordinate who wishes well to the army and the nation, he has to spend much of his strength in meeting the opposition of the commanding general."

"If General Miles is retired it will simply be because that after a fair trial President Roosevelt feels that on the highest legal grounds his retention could work a serious injury to the army as a whole. As some of General Miles' friends have said that it would be unfair to retire him it should be said in the first place that it is not a personal matter. It is a question of principle only through the similar forced retirement of General Ord, he himself being jumped over by a number of his senior officers in the vacancies created, and, in the second place, that the only action of the kind taken by President Roosevelt since he has been in office was in the case of Colonel Noxon who was compulsorily retired on the recommendation of General Miles. In other words, the general himself has recommended and profited by the very action which his friends now fear may be taken at his expense."

"If he should go out before General Brooke is retired, General Brooke, who is General Miles' senior, both in service and in age, and who did gallant and distinguished service as a volunteer in the civil war, would be put in his place as lieutenant general, as it is known that the administration has been very desirous of recognizing General Brooke's long and faithful service. General Brooke, during the civil war, rendered equally meritorious service with General Miles; General Brooke was the first to obtain a commission and throughout the civil war he was a general in the army. During the war as General Miles' senior, after peace came General Miles was promoted over General Brooke's head. As General Brooke will necessarily hold the position but a brief period before his retirement for age, General S. B. Young is likely to succeed General Brooke and General Chaffee's promotion will follow two years hence."

NEW BUILDING.

By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette.

Washington, April 12.—Senator Fairbanks, chairman of the senate committee on public buildings and grounds, has reported favorably a bill provided for the building for the use of the executive, the department of state and the department of justice.

Senator Fairbanks consulted President Roosevelt before his report was made and found him agreeable to having the executive offices in the new building.

The proposed building is to be erected on the site of the present executive building. It is estimated that the building and site will cost \$1,000,000.

Senator Fairbanks submitted an elaborate report on the bill, showing the necessity of relieving the executive offices and the need of more room for other departments. The building is to be constructed under the direction of the secretary of state and attorney-general, acting with the approval of the president.

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then be conveyed to Brooklyn, where interment will be made in the family plot in Greenwood cemetery, probably on Wednesday.

BOY SET FIFTEEN FIRES IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, April 12.—Charles Piedze, a lad of Lithuanian birth, scarcely 10 years old, was arrested tonight, charged with having started the many fires that have terrorized South Chicago during the past two days.

The boy at first denied all knowledge of the origin of the fires but after six hours of the "sweet box" process by the police, he admitted that he had started some of the principal blazes which have threatened the most valuable property in South Chicago, but he insisted that he knew nothing of the other fires. He said he liked to see the fire engines run and the firemen work.

Fifteen fires have occurred since Thursday night, entailing a total loss of \$50,000 and rendering homeless 15 families and as many boarders. The streets were patrolled Friday night by anxious citizens, who were caught this afternoon by a fireman under circumstances that left little doubt of his guilt in setting a fire that had just been started.

From his contradictory statements the police believe he is responsible for other fires than he had admitted so far.

DOLE VINDICATED.

By Associated Press.

Washington, April 14.—The following official statement was made at the White House today: "The president, after most careful investigation and hearing as many men as possible, and hearing from others, has come to the conclusion that Governor Dole's course has been such as to warrant his continuance as governor of Hawaii, and entitle him to the hearty respect and hearty support of the administration."

The governor was a caller at the White House today and said that he would go to Boston for a short visit and in about two weeks would sail for home.

DOES NOT WANT RELAY.

By Associated Press.

St. Louis, Mo., April 14.—President D. R. Francis of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition company, in answer to the numerous statements that the World's Fair would not open in 1903, as provided, but that it would be postponed, made this statement to the Associated Press today:

"Neither the board of directors nor the executive committee have taken any formal action concerning postponement of the exposition. It seems impossible to prevent agitation of the subject. Personally I should prefer the exposition to be held in 1903."

"We are making excellent progress in the physical work, and although we have met with some slight disappointments in promotion and exploitation, we have every reason to be encouraged by the present status. As stated by me Saturday, our contracts and expenses up to this time are in the hands of the board of directors. We cannot expect an additional payment from the stockholders before September 12. We have called 50 per cent of the \$5,000,000 subscriptions, and that amounts only to two and a half millions, which is much less than the aggregate of expenditures and outstanding contracts. We are therefore depending upon the proceeds of the sale of the city bonds which the mayor and the comptroller have informed me will be advertised in the very near future and sold during the first half of May."

"Two or three foreign governments that have formerly declined the invitation of the president to participate in our exposition have been asked to reconsider, and our information is to the effect that they may conclude to do so."

"We are making every exertion to induce every foreign government of importance to participate."

"If, in the judgment of the local company, approved by the national commission, congress and the administration, any postponement is thought necessary, that step will be taken in due time, but under no circumstances would the board of directors or any one connected officially with the exposition consider for a moment a postponement to 1905, which, according to the morning papers, Santos-Dumont has stated has been decided upon."

STATE MINE OWNERS ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED.

Special to the Gazette.

Omaha, April 14.—The State Mine Owners Association, which had a preliminary meeting about three weeks ago, met at the Brown Palace hotel today and perfected its organization.

There were 35 votes cast, including a few proxies. Representatives from Leadville, Idaho Springs, Colorado Springs, Trippe Creek, Telluride, Silverton and other mining centers were present. Officers were elected as follows:

President, Arthur Winslow of Telluride.

Vice-president, W. H. Weddle of Leadville.

Secretary and treasurer, E. A. Colburn of Colorado Springs.

Committees were appointed on matters of railroad rates, labor organization, by-laws, finance. These committees are to report at the next meeting which is to be held at the call of the president.

The general purpose of the organization is to further the mining interests of the state and to oppose discrimination and unjust demands on the part of smelting companies, railroads and other organizations.

ALL QUIET IN BRUSSELS.

By Associated Press.

Brussels, April 14.—The day passed here in perfect tranquility. Several meetings were held in the suburbs during the evening. M. Van Der Velde and other Socialist leaders made violent speeches this evening, but order was maintained. This was mainly due to the conspicuous absence of the police, especially the gendarmes whose excess of zeal has been the chief cause of collisions during the past few days.

The civic guard formed in cordons around the maison du peuple and their sensible attitude kept the crowd in good humor.

Dispatches received here from the mining and industrial regions indicate the existence of a serious situation with regard to the strike. This has even extended to the textile workers at Ghent. Except from Huy reports of grave disturbances have been received. At Huy the striking quarrymen had an encounter with the gendarmes, in which several men on both sides were injured. One gen-

darne was fatally wounded and another escaped by swimming the river. The Socialists announced today that they would interpellate the government tomorrow on the brutality of the police of Brussels. A feeling prevalent here tonight that the government may make a decisive declaration on the subject of revision.

No credence is given here to the report of the existence of a plot against King Leopold at Biarritz. His majesty returned from Biarritz to Brussels because his presence was needed there, and because public opinion in view of the political situation on the resumption of parliament tomorrow, expected him to return.

TO INVESTIGATE THE SO-CALLED BEEF TRUST.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, April 14.—United States Attorney H. Bethea, following instructions given by President Roosevelt and Attorney-General Knox, will make a searching inquiry into the workings of the so-called beef trust in Chicago. In relation to the Sherman anti-trust law.

The investigation will be secret and when finished a full report will be furnished to the president. The duty of the attorney-general in deciding what course his department will take against the packers charged with being in the combination.

District Attorney Bethea today refused to discuss his plans or to reveal the nature of his instructions, but it was learned that he not only received written instructions by mail, but while in Washington last week was advised personally by Mr. Hawley.

Particular attention will be paid to the charge that the territory in the various states has been parceled out among the members of the so-called trust with a view to securing a monopoly in all prices to the retailers. An effort also will be made to secure proof of the existence of an agreement between the local packers to maintain a schedule of prices.

TRUMBULL ON THAT C. & S. TRANSACTION.

Special to the Gazette.

Some of the Routes by Which the District is Accessible

"ON TO THUNDER MOUNTAIN"

Gateways already thronged with gold seekers from everywhere

The cry "On to Thunder Mountain" rings in the ears of prospectors and miners from the west.

From north, from south, from east and from west, processions have been started and are now wending their way towards the new eldorado of the Rockies. But at present all processions are compelled to stop far from their destination. The rigors of winter in the region of that mountain towards which the eyes of the many are turned with longing is so great that access to the gold belt is almost a physical impossibility, even for the most sturdy mountaineer.

At Mackay, Salmon City, Red Rock, Council and Boise City the gold seekers are gathered in impatient bands waiting for the trails to open up, while all along the snow-covered stage and wagon roads, as far up as Three Forks, Council Fork and other stations, are small bands of those who, more eager than the others, have progressed as far as brute nature can carry them and are willing to remain in the snow-bound country until the spring rains and sunshine shall loosen the mountains of white that bar their progress to the summit of the hill of promise. That it is useless to start for Thunder Mountain at present is conceded by all who have started since winter began. To start today means a wait at one of the points above mentioned until the snow melts. The most sanguine say that access to the mountain may be secured about May 1, but the majority of those who have been up there agree that it will be nearer June 1 when the trail becomes passable.

"Can I get into Thunder Mountain this month?" asked a sturdy miner of one who has just come back from a fruitless attempt to reach the mountain.

bered, to get into Thunder Mountain on snowshoes but it is useless for a man to go in there without supplies for there is scarcely enough in there to keep those already in alive.

J. B. Chenoweth, who is one of those who started from this city some time ago, writes the Gazette from Mackay under date of April 7, and says: "Have been here at this place a couple of weeks waiting for the time to start. On account of the snow no one can safely go up there before the first of May. The hills here are covered very deep. Some have gone on farther than this, only to wait at the other end of the road. The people here know this country and are waiting until the first of May."

In all the word that has been received from the Thunder Mountain pilgrims, this text may be found: "Make haste slowly."

But the time is coming when the trail will be open. It will not be many weeks hence and it will be well for prospective travelers to pick their route and make preparations for the trip.

There are five routes into the Thunder Mountain country. These routes have four railroad terminals, two routes starting from one railroad point. One of the best-known routes has its railway terminus at Boise, Idaho. From that city to Idaho City is a distance of 34 miles with a stage running daily. From Idaho City to Banner, a distance of 26 miles, there is a good road through a rich mineral and timber country. From Banner to the Payette river is a distance of 12 miles. The river is crossed on the new bridge, built in the fall of 1901. From the bridge to the foot of Clear Creek mountain is 12 miles over a well-constructed wagon road. From Clear Creek mountain the state wagon road



Part of Thunder Mountain Miners Prepared to Leave the District—Edge of Roof of Cabin Can Be Seen on Extreme Left.

trail of eight miles, and from there to Pen basin is six miles. In this basin will be established a supply camp, where food for man and beast can be secured. From Pen basin to the sum-

mit of Meadows, the service is daily and the road as good as any in the state of Idaho. From Meadows to Warren is one day's stage ride. There is plenty of wood and excellent water along this route and fodder is plentiful and of a very good quality. From Warren to Thunder Mountain is over a good pack trail through a richly mineralized country where the prospector will find many opportunities to try his luck ere reaching the great Thunder Mountain.

A new route goes from Council to the farming town of Rosebery, 21 miles, and from there to South Fork, another point which is only 30 miles. From South Fork to the town of Roosevelt in Thunder Mountain is 30 miles. This is known as the "Blood" road and is at present in course of construction. About the middle of April the road will be in excellent condition to South Fork and from there to Thunder Mountain there is a very good trail.

There are two routes which start from Mackay. The road that has been used most this winter is known as the "Stanley" route. The distance from Mackay to Clayton is 50 miles over a perfectly level stage road. From Clayton to Stanley is 45 miles. The road is in excellent condition and passes along the Salmon river to Valley Creek. From there to Cape Horn is a day's drive through a country that will interest the prospector and miner. To Sea Foam is a pleasure hunt through a country literally alive with game. There is a supply camp at Sea Foam where hay and grain will be stored for the accommodation of Thunder mountain travelers. From Sea Foam to Thunder Mountain is only 50 miles of a good trail.

The Mackay-Challis-Three Forks route will in all probability attract the most travel to the gold fields, as the road is in first class condition and a line of handsome Concord stage coaches will ply daily between Mackay and Three Forks. The distance from Mackay to Challis over the old stage road is 50 miles; from Challis to the new town of Three Forks is only 50 miles; considerable of the distance is over the old Challis and Salmon City stage road. At the town of Three Forks arrangements have been made to run pack trains to Thunder Mountain daily. At present there is a daily stage from Mackay to Stanley, but when the snows begin to disappear the traveler to Thunder Mountain will find it most convenient to "go in" by way of Three

Forks, thus avoiding annoying delays and too many transfers. In a few months Three Forks is bound to become a town of great importance as it will be the temporary terminus of the stage lines from Mackay and Red Rock.

herds of stock have been wintered here for several years and there are no sheep to spoil the supply of fodder. The pack trains of the Red Rock, Salmon and Thunder Mountain Stage company will enter Thunder Mountain at Roosevelt, just at the Dewey mines. Stages will leave Red Rock for Salmon City and Thunder Mountain twice daily after the first day of April.

These are the best known routes and will be the ones most patronized when the country becomes accessible. At present the traveler is able to proceed but a short distance beyond Three Forks. The pack animals cannot proceed further. They fall through the snow.

There are many Colorado Springs parties at present in that country waiting for the routes to open up. More will go as soon as the snow begins to melt. Reports from the district continue to be of the most flattering nature. A recent traveler who got into the gold belt states that the belt extends for 50 miles along the trail and there will be good prospecting 30 or 40 miles from the famous Dewey mines.

Those who intend to penetrate into the new district should go well provisioned. Food for man and beast is high there and will continue to be high on account of the long distance all supplies must be freighted. One of the best paying propositions in the country would be a general merchandise store to supply the demands of all classes. The points mentioned in the descriptions of the routes may be seen on the accompanying map.

Hot Shot for Politicians.

All who are interested in good government, and all who admire fearless speaking out, will find "The Cause of Good Government," by Benjamin C. Potts, in the April Era, well worth reading. This is how Mr. Potts begins his onslaught:

There is one state in the union where, more than in any other, the cause of good government has the largest opportunity for its earliest advancement where the accumulated mischiefs of 60

off" from the deposits of the state funds in the "selected banks." They paid the paymaster for a part of the money they need in their campaigns as well as for the men they need, whom they put upon the rolls. In short they "work" the collection and distribution of the taxpayers' money exactly as any Chinese mandarin gathers and disburses his revenue. Even the appointments to the bench have not escaped the suspicion of partisan influence seeking to control the political decisions of the courts. And yet this state seems to be on the verge of such a revolution, as will make it the model republic of the federal union. Heretofore it has been only an empire.

The Last Resort.

He visited a noted specialist, and, after waiting an hour, had an opportunity to pay a fee and narrate his personal misery of insomnia. The medical man listened and suggested one remedy after another, with each and every one of which the visitor said he had unsuccessfully experimented. Finally the specialist wrote a prescription and handed it to his patient.

"What is it?" inquired the latter.

"Oh, a bromide," said the doctor; "it will benefit you."

"Rats," said the other, degenerating into slang, "tried 'em all, they ain't no good," further receding into bad grammar.

The doctor, evidently annoyed, bowed, and handing the man back his fee, destroyed the prescription, and said: "There's only one thing left—you had better try sleeping cats."—(New York Times.)

In the Wild West.

Everybody seemed to avoid the man. "What's the matter?" asked the stranger from the east.

"He is lacking in public spirit," was the scornful reply.

"How's that?" asked the stranger. "Oh, he doesn't care anything for the general welfare or the enjoyment of the community. Only a mean man would spoil a lynching after a dull season



ROOSEVELT TOWNSITE — THUNDER MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.

"How are you going?" asked the returned pilgrim. "On horseback," replied the would-be pilgrim.

"If your horse can travel on snowshoes you may get there," was the answer of the man who had tried it. And that is about the size of it. It is possible for a man, unencum-

bered, to get into Thunder Mountain on snowshoes but it is useless for a man to go in there without supplies for there is scarcely enough in there to keep those already in alive.

J. B. Chenoweth, who is one of those who started from this city some time ago, writes the Gazette from Mackay under date of April 7, and says: "Have been here at this place a couple of weeks waiting for the time to start. On account of the snow no one can safely go up there before the first of May. The hills here are covered very deep. Some have gone on farther than this, only to wait at the other end of the road. The people here know this country and are waiting until the first of May."

In all the word that has been received from the Thunder Mountain pilgrims, this text may be found: "Make haste slowly."

But the time is coming when the trail will be open. It will not be many weeks hence and it will be well for prospective travelers to pick their route and make preparations for the trip.

There are five routes into the Thunder Mountain country. These routes have four railroad terminals, two routes starting from one railroad point. One of the best-known routes has its railway terminus at Boise, Idaho. From that city to Idaho City is a distance of 34 miles with a stage running daily. From Idaho City to Banner, a distance of 26 miles, there is a good road through a rich mineral and timber country. From Banner to the Payette river is a distance of 12 miles. The river is crossed on the new bridge, built in the fall of 1901. From the bridge to the foot of Clear Creek mountain is 12 miles over a well-constructed wagon road. From Clear Creek mountain the state wagon road

trail of eight miles, and from there to Pen basin is six miles. In this basin will be established a supply camp, where food for man and beast can be secured. From Pen basin to the sum-

THE DEWEY MILL AT THUNDER MOUNTAIN.

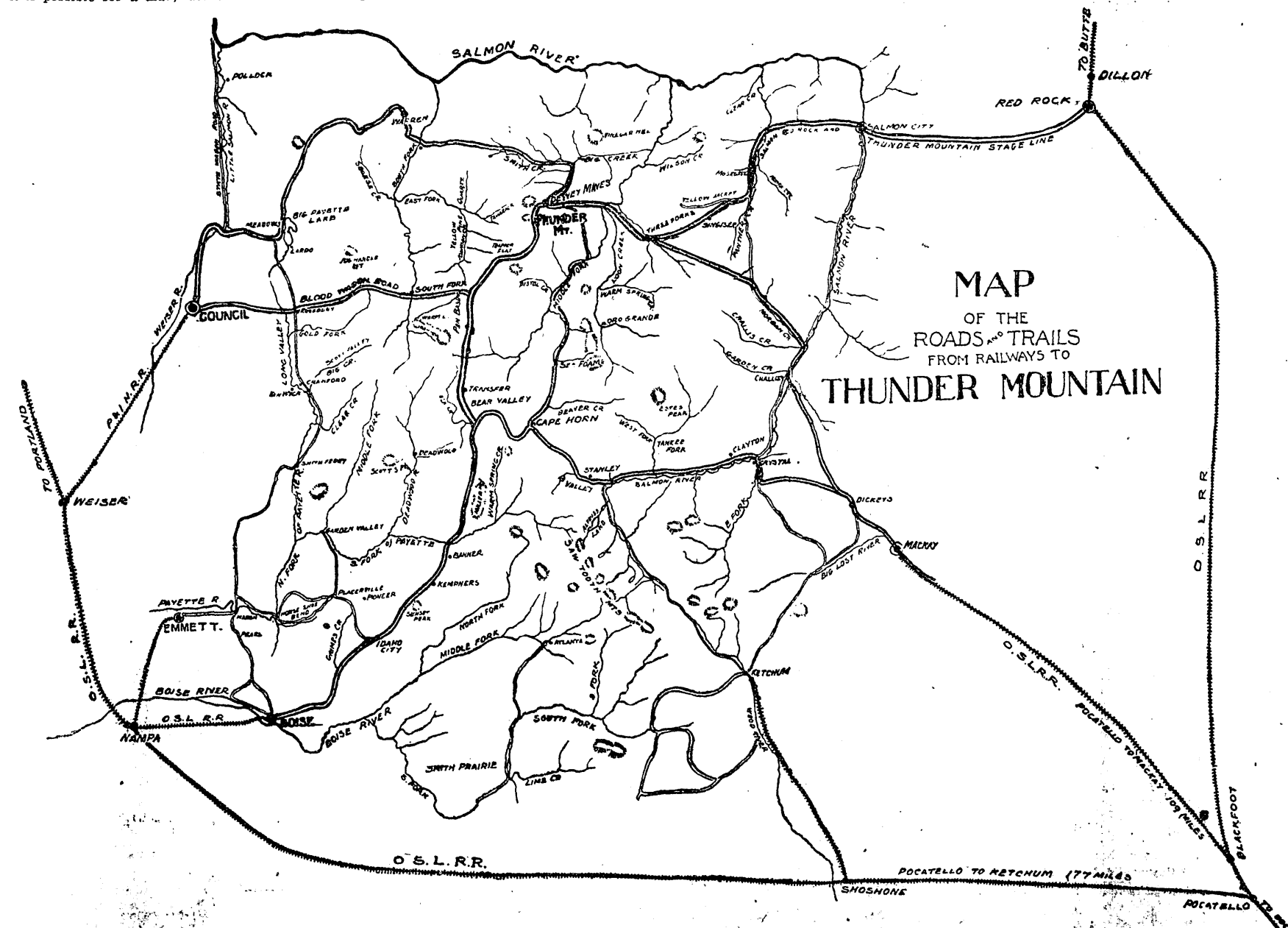
years have been made so apparent that there is no community, no polling precinct where they are not understood—

one state where everything is ripe to put the cause of good government at issue; and that state is Pennsylvania. There is no exercise of the despotism of partisanship to which the politicians have not addressed themselves. No aims too low, nor means too vicious, nor methods too abhorrent to the public mind, for those who have controlled the politics of both the great political parties, and all the jobbery of the state legislature, with every place in the cities, counties, boroughs, townships and school districts where a dollar of plunder could be had. They compel tribute money to be paid to them out of the appropriations for the public schools and the sustenance of the state charities. They have a "rake-

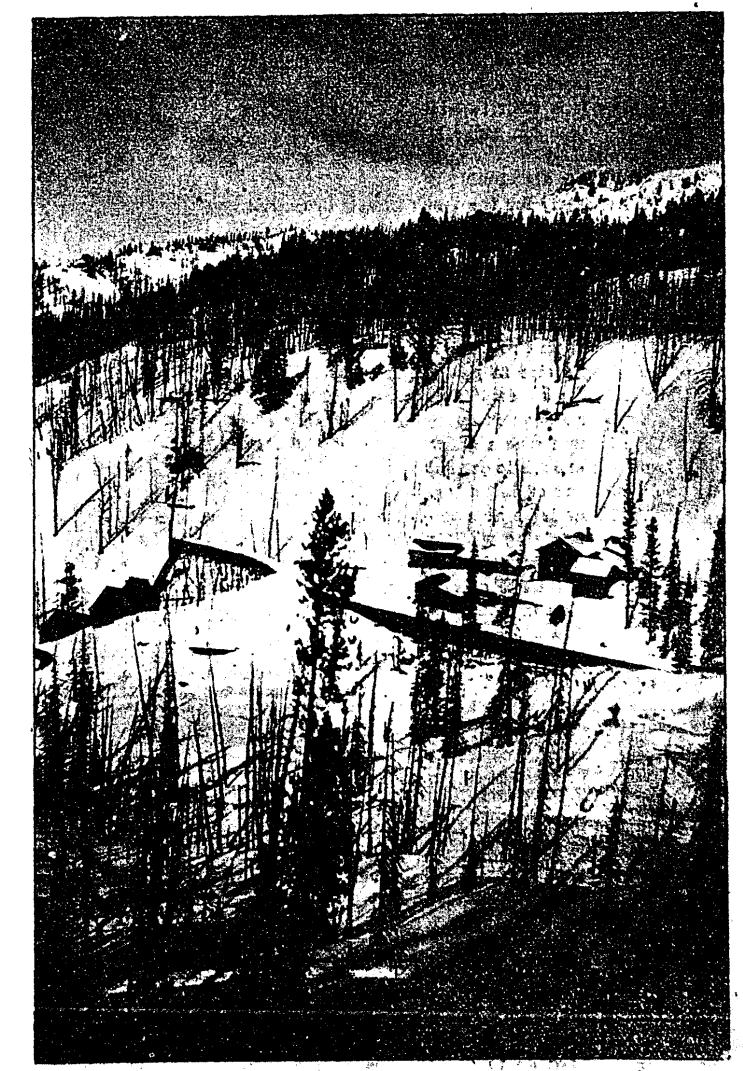
when the boys were just dying for a bit of sport."

"Did he do that?" "Sure. Everything was framed up right and we had the rope on him, when the darned mean critter up and proved that he wasn't the man we wanted and we had to let him go. The boys'll never forgive him for that."—(Brooklyn Eagle.)

When my eldest brother (an exceptionally gifted man, who scarcely lived to middle age) was a very little boy, his mother had occasion to correct him for some fault, telling him that his parents could not love him so well if he did such things. He thought a moment, then gravely replied: "When my father and mother forsake me, the Lord will take me up!"—(The Standard.)



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THUNDER MOUNTAIN SETTLEMENT. This Picture is a Recent One and Shows the Entire Settlement as It Is at Present.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

THURSDAY, APRIL 17.

Published Every Thursday
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

"FREE TRADE FOR THE FARMER; PROTECTION FOR THE TRUSTS."

CONGRESSMAN DICK of Ohio, who by the way is secretary of the Republican national committee, very aptly stated in the Republican congressional caucus that the enemies of the so-called "Cuban reciprocity bill" might well claim that the champions of that measure were in favor of "free trade for the farmer and protection for the trusts."

This Cuban bill is even worse than that.

It wears the mask of purity and progress while in reality it is vicious, venal and mean.

It pretends to carry into effect the noble doctrine of reciprocity as advocated by President McKinley in his last speech while in fact it is nothing more nor less than a bold attempt on the part of the most corrupt and corrupting trust of the world to fitch some \$8,000,000 out of the treasury of the United States at the expense of the western farmers of the United States.

It masquerades as a friend of the down-trodden and poverty-stricken people of Cuba when in reality it does not add one penny to their resources nor one dime to their income.

It disguises itself as a Republican measure when in fact it violates every pledge of the party and every tenet of its faith.

In the discussion of this measure by the sugar trust press of the country, pages of cant and hypocrisy have been inflicted upon the people.

We have been told over and over again that the people of Cuba were in the worst condition industrially and financially ever known in the island and that this measure would revive industry and give the people an income which would alleviate all of their suffering. Yet all of the reliable statements from that island show that the soil was never so thoroughly tilled as at the present time, that the people never were so prosperous, that the American sugar trust has bought for three years in advance the entire sugar crop of the island and that the passage of this bill would not affect the Cuban people in the slightest degree.

Mr. S. N. Wood, one of the leading citizens of Denver, recently visited Cuba and he states that the people are in anything but a poverty-stricken condition. That on the contrary they all appear busy and prosperous. The sugar mills are all in operation and the crops are very large. Mr. Wood's statements are more to be relied upon than those of all the sugar trust agents, lobbyists and editors combined.

The doctrine of reciprocity as announced by President McKinley is as follows:

"By sensible trade arrangements which will not interrupt our home production we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus. A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities; a mutual exchange is manifestly essential to the continued healthful growth of our export trade. We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. If such a thing were possible, it would not be best for us or for those with whom we deal. WE SHOULD TAKE FROM OUR CUSTOMERS SUCH OF THEIR PRODUCTS AS WE CAN USE WITHOUT HARM TO OUR INDUSTRIES AND LABOR."

"Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established. What we produce beyond our domestic consumption must have a vent abroad. The excess must be relieved through a foreign outlet, and we should sell everywhere we can and buy wherever the buying will enlarge our sales and productions, and thereby make a greater demand for home labor."

But this maverick bill now pending in congress, which loyal Republicans repudiate and which Democrats refuse to adopt, does not come within any of the conditions named by President McKinley as warranting reciprocity.

"WE SHOULD TAKE FROM OUR CUSTOMERS SUCH OF THEIR PRODUCTS AS WE CAN USE WITHOUT HARM TO OUR INDUSTRIES AND LABOR."

Sugar is not one of those products. Neither is the sugar trust an "infant industry" of the United States requiring \$8,000,000 from the treasury to keep it in existence.

The short of this whole matter is an attempt to give several millions to the sugar trust outright and an effort to set the precedent of placing a permanent bounty on Cuban-raised sugar over all other foreign sugar, thus increasing in a slight degree the orders from the eastern merchants and manufacturers of the United States by the inhabitants of that island.

Although the greatest and most profitable market in the world for the eastern merchants and manufacturers is in the western states, still those same eastern merchants and manufacturers seldom lose an opportunity to cripple or handicap the industries of the west.

One prosperous American farmer is worth more as a buyer of the products of the mills and shops of the east than a dozen prosperous Cuban farmers would be.

It seems marvelous that the eastern manufacturer who is so clever in so many ways is so densely ignorant about the western people, western ways and western trade.

The proposed reduction of 20 per cent. on Cuban sugar means the immediate closing of many beet-sugar factories in the United States and the stopping of the proposed construction of many more, for no person can tell where this policy will end when once it is begun.

Where the Republican party has had the great advantage over the Democratic party in recent years has been the confidence of the people in its platform pledges and the supreme faith in its ability at all times to fulfill those pledges.

If it breaks its promises to its people in this matter, so soon after its solemn pledges of 1900 to protect the beet-sugar industry, then well may all people lose faith in its intentions and its policy, for, as Representative Littlefield well said in his speech in the Republican caucus, if the doctrine of protection is not to cover all industries equally and the west is to be discriminated against in that behalf then let the manufacturers of Pennsylvania and New England beware for the time will be short when the west will throw down all protection to eastern industries.

It certainly is an anomalous condition of affairs when western Republicans are compelled to look for help to Democratic members of congress to maintain the time-honored party principle of protection.

Fortunately it is almost certain that this Cuban bill will not become a law at this session of congress, for however pliable the Republican majority in the house may be, there are stalwarts enough in the senate to prevent its passage.

But the Republican managers in the house seem to lose sight of the fact that a congressional election takes place within a few months and that the future political complexion of that body depends upon the result in the beet-sugar sections of the country.

The western Republican members have generally remained true to their constituents and their pledges and they may receive an indorsement at the polls, if the Cuban bill does not become a law, but if the party to which they give their allegiance passes the bill in spite of their protests, they will probably be offered up as a vicarious sacrifice to the greed and disloyalty of their eastern colleagues.

The fight now on in congress is an interesting one and it is of far-reaching importance to the Republican party.

SENATOR HANNA AND THE LABOR PROBLEM.

THE RIGHTS of labor are not the result of evolution.

They have existed quite as long as the rights of capital.

It is their full recognition that is the fruitage of the thought and effort of the past decade.

Common sense and justice have supplemented cunning and demagoguery in the councils of both labor and capital.

Capital is abandoning the lockout system, and labor is getting away from violence and strikes.

Fortunately for the rest of us, both capital and labor have reached the conclusion that they must not only get together, but that they must stay together.

The chip-on-the-shoulder day is a thing of the past. Labor has certain prerogatives which capital must recognize; capital has certain other prerogatives which labor must recognize.

The PEOPLE have certain rights which both must recognize.

Many of the leaders of capital and labor have quietly entertained these notions, but, it seems, the task of enforcing them has been left to one man—Senator Marcus A. Hanna.

And who else in public life could reasonably hope, not only to reconcile the differences between such potential forces as capital and labor, but to bring them into a genuine era of hearty good-will?

Senator Hanna is endowed with ability of the highest order, namely, good, substantial, common-sense. He has been blessed with a stalwart sense of justice, and, when one comes to take his measure, it will be seen that he is strong enough to lead the new coalition between capital and labor which promises so much for the present and future good of humanity.

And how is he able to do this?

By ascertaining what is the right of every controversy, and then by seeing that the right is done. His whole career has brought him into the closest contact with the representatives of both classes. He has employed in his great industrial enterprises thousands of laborers; paid them good wages; corrected abuses; righted wrongs; kept his industrial household in good order; treated his employees like men—and never had a strike.

When depression settled down on the business of the country, he met his men in a spirit of amity and good will, and his concessions to them were greater than their concessions to him. He never stooped to flatter or cajole them. He told them the truth, and credited them with the intelligence to see it. He wanted their respect quite as much as their affection. He has earned both.

On the other hand, Senator Hanna has for years been a commanding figure in the business and commercial world. He understands, by practice and experience, the methods of modern industrial life. He accepts as a condition the necessity of consolidating and unifying, instead of scattering and disintegrating, the capital of the country to develop and create the wealth and resources of the country.

As he seeks the right of organization for capital, he accords the same right to labor.

He knows what are the duties of labor, and exacts them; he also understands the obligations of capital, and performs them. In addition to all this, he takes into consideration the rights of the people, and grants them. The inevitable result has happened, as it was bound to happen. Capital, labor and the people respect him. More than this, they have confidence in him.

The settlement of every controversy between employer and employee, in which Senator Hanna has intervened, is a monument to his ripe judgment, his broad-minded policy, and to the wisdom and justice of his demands. The whole nation is under lasting obligations to him for this great public service, and the public feels that a man has been found who is great enough to solve in a practical way the problems which have hitherto been the dreams of theorists.

It will not do to attempt any partisan belittlement of Senator Hanna's leadership in the new compact between labor and capital. Abuse, misrepresentation and vilification have been heaped upon him with unmeasured severity. No man ever appeared in public life who was so coarsely defamed. His own party was suspicious

of his motives. The opposition reviled him as the personification of everything that was inimical and dangerous to the republic. But, with admirable steadiness of purpose and strength of character, he has emerged from the storm with the respect of the whole country. All men look upon him with kinder feelings than before, and he has become the friend of all classes. Hanna has gained the first rank of statesmanship, and already his figure has become colossal in our national life.

With it all he emphatically and we believe sincerely declares he is not a candidate for president but is simply contributing his mite to the betterment of existing conditions.

THE COLORADO POLITICAL HOROSCOPE.

IN ANOTHER COLUMN of this paper will be found a communication from Judge Belford on the condition of the Republican party of Colorado.

He asks what remedy this paper can suggest for existing evils inside the party and how best the Republicans can achieve success at the polls.

The Gazette regrets it has not the wisdom necessary for a complete answer to the judge's questions. However, there are some remedies which can be easily applied and which are patent to the most casual observer.

The prime one is for Republicans to actively take hold of their own party affairs, and in such numbers in every locality as to effectually squelch any and every attempt at ring or boss rule. The leaders referred to by Judge Belford are purely self-constituted leaders, and they will last only so long as the party permits them to exist.

The gag rule, packed conventions, Brown hotel coterie methods of settling results in state conventions have gone by forever. The aroused conscience of the party has compelled the adoption of fair rules, the election of an honorable business man as chairman, and an order from the president compelling federal office holders to keep aloof from active participation in politics.

Everything is in good shape for the rank and file of the party to have an inning, and, unless all signs fail, they intend to improve their opportunity.

We do not believe things have reached the point inside the Republican party in Colorado where the mediation of Senator Hanna as national chairman is required, although undoubtedly much harm is done the party in the state by the gross misrepresentations of the condition of affairs in Colorado to both the national chairman and the president by the gang which would like to perpetuate itself in power and favor so far as the federal administration is concerned. That crowd is so odious to Colorado voters as to lose the Republican party thousands of votes at every election, and to detract considerably from the fair fame and good name of the president as a disciple of clean government and as an advocate of fit appointees.

But the remedies are all within the easy grasp of the state Republicans. If it is not worth while for Republicans to arouse themselves to the effort required to drive the little coterie of repudiated politicians out of control of the party machinery, then it is not worth while to think about carrying the state this fall.

So generally and clearly is this fact understood in all parts of Colorado that it is quite certain that the members of the party will do their duty when the time arrives.

CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

PROFESSOR DEXTER, who was at one time connected with the Colorado Springs High school, and is now a member of the faculty of the University of Illinois, is establishing quite a reputation in a new department of science. His specialty may be described as physiological meteorology, that is to say, he studies the effects of weather upon human health, temper and actions.

The Gazette has previously called the attention of its readers to some of Professor Dexter's conclusions, and now we have a new table, the result of a careful analysis of the records of schools, banks, police departments and boards of health, showing the effects upon individuals of the absence of wind. Representing normal behavior by the figures 100, the following table shows the variation caused by calms or weather when the wind blows less than four miles an hour.

Schools, absences	314	Insanity, (male)	67
Schools, department	50	Insanity, (female)	34
Penitentiary department	80	Suicide	62
Assault and battery (male)	89	Death	104
Assault and battery (female)	45	Policemen off duty	105
Drunkenness, (male)	78	Banks, Errors in	105

These figures show that in calms there are three times as many absences from school as when the wind is blowing at a normal rate, that there are only about half as many cases of misconduct, and two-thirds as many deaths. In general, Professor Dexter interprets the figures to mean that during calms those life phenomena which are due to depleted vitality are excessive, while those due to excessive vitality are deficient in number. Two general causes are looked for to account for this condition. "The first is based upon the general facts bearing upon ventilation, and the second upon those of atmospheric electricity. The first would only be applicable to the conditions of large cities, while the second would be valid for any spot on the earth's surface. If the normal proportions of oxygen are to be maintained in the immediate vicinity of great combustion of oxygen fresh air must by some means be brought in to take the place of that, the normal mixture of which has been disturbed. We are quite familiar with these facts in their bearing upon the ventilation of buildings, but there is no difference except that of magnitude between a building in which the air is being robbed of its oxygen through combustion, and a city in which the same process is going on."

Professor Dexter is recognized as a careful and reliable student. He is not a crank or jumper at conclusions, and his experiments are valuable. If it is true that calm weather tends towards deficient vitality, it is probably equally true that an excess of wind tends towards excessive vitality.

In this there may be an explanation, both of some of the benefits derived from a residence in Colorado, and some of the ills consequent upon a continued residence in this state. All of these physiological results are attributed by the unthinking to the altitude. It is the "altitude" that benefits the invalid, and the person who goes to the sea level does so as a relief from the "altitude." Possibly the wind and the sunshine have a good deal more to do with them than the elevation above sea level.

THE PROGRESS OF A DECADE.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT has recently issued a bulletin showing the progress that has been made by this country in the decade from 1890 to 1900.

The figures are of great interest and value, and they show conclusively the great progress that is being made by this nation in every avenue of material prosperity.

	1890.	1900.
Area, continental, square miles	3,025,600	3,025,600
Population	62,222,250	76,303,387
Population, per square mile	20.70	25.22
Wealth	\$65,037,091,000.00	\$94,300,000,000.00
Wealth, per capita	1,038.57	1,235.86
Debt, per capita, less cash in treasury	14.32	14.52
Circulation of money	1,429,251,270.00	2,055,150,998.00
Circulation, per capita	22.82	26.93
Deposits in savings banks	1,524,844,506.00	2,449,547,885.00
Deposits in national banks	\$ 1,485,095,856.00	\$ 2,508,248,588.00
Deposits in savings banks, number	4,258,893	6,107,083
Receipts, net ordinary	\$ 403,080,933.00	\$ 567,240,852.00
Receipts, customs	229,668,585.00	233,164,871.00
Receipts, internal revenue	142,606,706.00	295,327,927.00
Expenditures, net ordinary	261,637,203.00	447,552,458.00
Expenditures, war	44,582,838.00	134,774,768.00
Expenditures, navy	22,006,206.00	55,953,078.00
Expenditures, pensions	106,936,855.00	140,877,316.00
Public debt	1,552,140,205.00	2,136,961,082.00
Interest on public debt	35,099,284.00	40,160,333.00
Imports of merchandise	789,310,409.00	849,941,184.00
Imports of merchandise, per capita	12.55	10.88
Exports of merchandise	857,828,684.00	1,394,483,082.00
Exports of merchandise, per capita	13.50	17.96
Imports of raw silk, pounds	7,347,909	10,433,714
Imports of rubber, crude, pounds	33,842,374	49,377,138
Imports of iron and steel and manufactures	\$ 41,679,591.00	\$ 20,478,728.00
Exports of iron and steel and manufactures	25,542,208.00	121,913,548.00
Exports of agricultural products	629,820,808.00	835,858,123.00
Exports of manufactures	151,102,376.00	433,851,756.00
Farm animals, total value of	2,418,706,028.00	2,981,054,115.00
Cattle, number	52,801,907	67,804,022
Horses, number	14,213,837	18,266,140
Sheep, number	44,336,072	61,605,811
Mules, number	2,331,027	3,368,724
Swine, number	51,602,780	62,876,108
Production of gold	22,845,000.00	79,171,000.00
Production of silver	70,465,000.00	74,533,495.00
Production of coal, tons	140,866,931	240,965,917
Production of petroleum, gallons	1,924,552,224	2,661,223,568
Production of pig iron, tons	9,202,703	13,789,242
Production of steel, tons	4,277,071	10,188,329
Production of copper, tons	115,966	270,588
Production of wool, pounds	276,000,000	288,636,621
Production of wheat, bushels	399,262,000	522,229,505
Production of corn, bushels	1,489,970,000	2,105,102,518
Production of cotton, bales	7,311,322	9,436,416
Production of sugar, tons	138,503	149,229
Sugar consumed, tons	1,476,377	2,219,847
Cotton taken by mills, bales	2,325,000	3,444,000
Cotton exported, pounds	2,471,739,835	3,100,535,158
Railways in operation, miles	168,654	184,321
Passengers carried, number	520,439,082	584,695,935
Freight carried one mile, tons	79,192,985,125	141,162,109,413
Freight rates per ton per mile	.33	.75
Passenger cars, number	21,644	26,786
Freight cars, number	1,099,205	1,358,467
American vessels built, tons	294,122	393,790
Engaged in foreign trade, tons	946,695	826,694
Engaged in domestic trade, tons	3,477,802	1,338,145
Engaged in lake commerce, tons	1,063,063	1,565,587
Post offices, number	62,401	76,688
Receipts of P. O. Department	\$ 60,882,097	\$ 102,354,579
Telegraph messages sent, number	55,878,762	63,167,783
Newspapers and periodicals, number	19,648	20,806
Public schools, salaries paid in	\$ 91,836,484.00	\$ 136,031,268.00
Patents issued, number	418,665	640,167
Immigrants arrived, number	455,302	448,572

THE DEATH OF TALMAGE.

IN THE DEATH OF THOMAS DEWITT TALMAGE the world has lost one of its most famous preachers—undoubtedly the most widely known both by name and by method.

Dr. Talmage was a successful advertiser and realized the value of the newspaper medium. He not only has been directly connected with the management of several periodicals of large circulation, but as early as years ago he began the publication of his sermons, and later placed the with a syndicate which reached nearly 600 religious and secular newspapers in this country and Europe, bringing his name weekly before more than 15,000,000 people. It is reasonably certain that, if offered by an unknown clergyman for gratuitous publication, these sermons would not have been accepted by 50 out of the 600 journals that made use of them. And yet his sermons not only attracted, but held, the attention of a far greater number of people than any other preacher has been able to reach.

Talmage was different from many sensationalists, in that he was for a greater part of his life the pastor of a regularly organized church, and that he was in strict accord with the tenets of the denomination to which he belonged. When he became pastor of the Central Presbyterian church, Brooklyn in 1869 he was given a salary of \$7,500; in 1870 his drawing power was so great that the tabernacle was erected, seating 3,400 people. The following year this had to be enlarged to seat 5,000 more. The tabernacle was dedicated, which seated 5,000. The pastor's salary was increased to \$12,000. This second tabernacle was burned in 1889, and a third one was completed in 1891. The same year this structure was also burned immediately after the congregation had left the building on Sunday morning. Showing the divided opinion regarding Dr. Talmage's work, there are the testimonies of Divine disapproval of sensational methods of preaching the gospel. The trustees of the church, without expressing an opinion on the point, decided that the financial burden of providing an auditorium large enough to hold Talmage's congregations was too great, and soon after Dr. Talmage was called to Washington, in which city he remained.

Talmage's sensationalism was not of idea, for his teachings were orthodox to the point of conservatism, but was rather of mannerism or phraseology. It must be remembered that he was not an itinerant revival attracting big audiences for a season at one place and then going elsewhere to work up enthusiasm. In his immense congregations in Brooklyn there were hundreds attracted merely by curiosity, but there was also a large fixed membership of the church which he held together. His permanent hold upon the people was undoubtedly due to the simplicity and force of the gospel which he preached, and to his own underlying sincerity and integrity. His death removes a truly notable man, the results and influence of whose life cannot be measured or estimated by ordinary standards.

The President's Views About Trusts. President Roosevelt's general point of view about the evolution of modern business has been on more than one occasion expressed so fully as to leave no doubt whatever. He does not believe that we can go back to the large organizations to small ones in ordinary industry, nor yet from large railway systems to a discordant tangle of ill-connecting and separately competing small lines. Any more than we can go back to the stage-coach period. But he has come to the conclusion that the natural tendency toward amalgamation has been proceeding too rapidly; that there is serious danger in the prevalence of overcapitalization; and that methods for governmental regulation ought by rights to proceed step by step with the development of new business conditions. It would be a mistake to suppose that President Roosevelt had singled out the Northern Securities company for any sectional, political, or personal reasons. The fact is that a number of petitions have come to him during the six or seven months he has been in the White House asking him to instruct the attorney-general to invoke the anti-trust law against one another of the big combinations of the day. In every case the president has promptly turned the petition over to the attorney-general and has sought his advice. Thus he was asked to proceed against the United States Steel corporation. The attorney-general advised him that the Supreme Court had so interpreted the Sherman act in parallel cases, particularly the Sugar trust case, that he did not as a lawyer, find ground for action. He had reported an opinion, doubtless the president would have told him bringing suit at once. The president himself has remarked in conversation on the face of things, and, from the apparent original intent of law-makers, the Sherman anti-trust act of 1890 would seem to apply to a corporation like the Sugar trust or Steel trust, but not to the successive movements going on about us for consolidation of railway systems. Nevertheless, for the purposes of the present and the attorney-general, the law is that the courts have construed it to be; and the highest court has said that the Sherman act was not intended to prevent the consolidation of the big combinations of the day. In every case the president has promptly turned the petition over to the attorney-general and has sought his advice. Thus he was

portance of the merger. The company will have over 1,000,000 shares in the treasury and considerably over \$200,000 cash in the treasury by the time the deal is ratified. Of the ratification there is no doubt as the control of all of the stock is held by the Woods Investment company.

At least a one per cent dividend will be paid at the outset; and as the production from the various properties is increased the dividend rate can be made larger.

The systems of veins which will be embraced in the combined acreage are among the richest in the district. The veins opened in the Wild Horse are of the same type as those at South Platte and are as important considerations.

erty of the defunct Good Will Temple G. M. company, near Gillett. This company has been reorganized as the Federal Mines & Mining company. The new company is paying off the indebtedness of the old, and up to date a total of \$2,000 has been distributed. The report is that when the financial affairs of the company are straightened out, operations will be resumed.

Ogilvie & Co. are maintaining an excellent production from their lease on the Great View of the Anaconda company, on Gold hill. Three carloads of ore were sent to market last night, two going to the plant at Flor-

105% of the original value of the stock
 100% of the original value of the stock
 95% of the original value of the stock
 90% of the original value of the stock
 85% of the original value of the stock
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 20% of the original value of the stock
 15% of the original value of the stock
 10% of the original value of the stock
 5% of the original value of the stock
 0% of the original value of the stock

than the eastern markets, in proportion, have held up, is most favorably commended. The fact that this has been being successful in his private affairs which he went to further, and believes that others who put forth similar efforts will be similarly rewarded.

company have decided to lease the surface workings of the Roxanna claim, which they recently secured under bond and lease. They bought the bond and lease that they might retain the property and the use of their leasehold interest and work of this kind is now pending; but the surface of the property, which is considered to be excellent prospective ground, they have no use for. They have been offered \$200,000 for the ground, have declined to sell on the ground

Sick Headache ?
Food doesn't digest well? Appetite poor? Bowels constipated? Tongue coated? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills; they cure dyspepsia, biliousness.

25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers

50 CTS. OR DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. MAIL & CO., MANHATTAN, N. Y.

still activity and thrift into that region.

Among the recent sales is the Genessee-Vanderbilt group of five claims in the New York syncline for a consideration of \$25,000. The producer is a large producer of silver until the panic of 1893, and excepting the productions of a small scale by leasers, nothing has been done there since. The mine has two tunnels, one 300 feet deep and the other 800 feet reaching into bodies. A large force of men will, it is said, go to work upon the property about April 1. A large sum of money generally is expended on improvements generally, and the prospect is very prosperous that will accrue to Red Jacket claim, the good effects will be noticeable to Silverton and the entire San Juan district.

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Makes
Hot
Breads
Whole-
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Makes delicious hot biscuits,
griddle cakes, rolls,
and muffins.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST. NEW YORK.

NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

AMG

The Gazette is asked to give space to the following:

The public meeting called at the Amos school house for the purpose of discussing the consolidation of school districts 47 and 29 was rather unproductive in its results. The patrons of district 29 seemed to think that the proper location of the school house for the proposed consolidated graded school district should be at or near the present site of the Kennedy school house, owing to the fact of taking into consideration the location of the Bimberton neighborhood in the south western part of district 29 and the Jones neighborhood situated in the northeastern part of the territory considered. While it is a known fact that there are some 24 scholars of school age that live near or within the vicinity of the Amos school house in district 47, without considering these two extremes. Now is it policy for district 47 to haul these 24 pupils from four to seven miles while there are only about one-third that number in the Bimberton neighborhood, which could be hauled only two or three miles further than they are at present with but very little additional cost or inconvenience? By so doing about two-thirds of the 24 pupils in district 47 would not require any hauling at all. Now if the proper location of the school house can be made in their proposed new district so as to insure economy and adaptability to the present condition of the two districts named, it is generally conceded that it would be a good thing for all concerned, especially the pupils. All wise men differ at times and we would suggest that the patrons of the district get together again in solemn council and deliberate.

FALCON

J. J. Headington and family moved on Tuesday to their ranch, which they recently purchased, about 17 miles east of here.

Mr. J. W. Blume returned to his home at Boulder on Tuesday.

Mr. John Spickard and family came in on Tuesday's Rock Island train from Spickard, Mo., and went down to their new home on the "Purden" ranch, about 21 miles southeast of here. They have purchased the ranch and expect to engage in the stock business.

Lee Riley has rented the Frost ranch near town and has moved his cattle there.

The entire community was shocked on Wednesday morning, when the news reached here of the death of Milton Buzzard, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Buzzard. While it was known that he was seriously ill, everyone hoped for a change for the better, and his recovery. His funeral was held from Fairley's undertaking parlors Thursday afternoon and he was laid to rest in Evergreen cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Buzzard have the sympathy of everyone in their sad bereavement.

Mr. J. N. Wharton, who has been visiting his son Joe near Rifle, came out

on Tuesday, and on Friday went down to the Cuthbert ranch to look after the ranch again.

Falcon is without a hotel at present, as Mrs. Patterson has removed to Florence to make the place her home. She and her son Jay left for Florence Saturday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Butler and Mr. Robinson attended the funeral of Milton Buzzard at the Springs on Thursday.

Mrs. "Ted" Lewis came out from the Springs Friday afternoon and went out to her mother's ranch for a short visit.

Louis Notz shipped a car of hay to the Springs this week.

Mr. Gallaher has resumed his duties at the C. & S., but looks much the worse for his sick spell.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Alexander were in the Springs Saturday shopping.

Mrs. Jackson, Charlie and his friend, Mr. Smart, returned from their visit at Goldfield and Canon City Tuesday afternoon. Charlie and Mr. Smart left this evening for Harton, to resume their duties on the steam shovel.

The rain and snow of Saturday, Sunday and Monday were most welcome to farmers and stockmen as it puts the ground in fine shape for spring crops and starts the grass.

Mrs. McCormick has returned from Canon City.

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DRASTIC MEASURE WAS DEFEATED

Substitute Chinese Exclusion Bill Passed in the Senate With Only One Negative Vote.

Washington, April 16.—The drastic Chinese exclusion bill originally framed by the senators and representatives from the Pacific coast states met defeat in the senate today, and in its place was substituted a measure offered by Mr. Platt of Connecticut, extending the provisions of the present exclusion law, and also applying that exclusion to all insular territory under the jurisdiction of the United States.

The vote by which the substitute took the place of the original was: Yeas 48, nays 83. Once the substitution had been made, all the senators joined in its support, with the single exception of Mr. Hoar, the substitute being passed, 70 to 1. The friends of the substitute showed their strength throughout the voting on amendments that preceded final action and succeeded in preventing any material change in its features. Some minor conditions were made, admitting Chinese persons connected with national expeditions and providing for certification of identification of Chinese in their insular possessions. Otherwise, however, the substitute was adopted substantially in the form that Mr. Platt presented it.

The senate, after disposing of the Chinese exclusion bill, made the Philippine civil government bill the unfinished business, and after a brief executive session the senate, at 6 o'clock, adjourned.

THE OLD COUNCIL HAS ADJOURNED

Colorado Springs Has but Five Aldermen at the Present Time--Reorganization Will Take Place Next Monday Evening.

Colorado Springs now has only five aldermen. The change from a board of ten to a board of five occurred last night, and came as a surprise to most of the aldermen, who thought the change would not take place until next Monday night.

City Attorney Shearor has been looking up the statutes in the case and has come to the conclusion that the old council went out of office last Monday night. The law states that the change shall take place the second Monday after the spring election, which occurs on the first Tuesday in April. Last Monday was the second Monday after the first Tuesday in April, and by statute, according to Mr. Shearor's opinion, the five aldermen who were elected in 1900 should have gone out of office that night.

When the council was called to order last night Mr. Shearor was granted the floor to explain matters. He gave his opinion of the matter, and advised the council to approve the minutes of the last session, and then advised whether the approval of the minutes was legal, but that could not be helped now.

By rule of the council that body has been meeting on the first and third Mondays of each month. This rule did not take into consideration the state law governing the reorganization of councils after an election, and in fact no one had taken the trouble to compare the law and the rule on that point. The council was going by rule, and not by law, and was expecting to do the reorganization act next Monday night, which is the regular meeting night under the rule. The action taken at the meeting last Monday night was all right up to the point of adjournment, Mr. Shearor thinks. The old council was still in power last Monday night, but it had no right to adjourn to last night or to any other night.

Upon advice of the city attorney the hold-over aldermen did not reorganize last night. In his opinion, last night's session was entirely illegal, and he advised the new council to wait until next Monday night to organize. In case of an emergency arising, the mayor can call the council together before that time.

The scene in the council chamber when it was learned that five of the aldermen were occupying their seats for the last time was quite impressive.

Before calling for a motion to adjourn, President McIntyre, who is one of the retiring members of the board, made a short address. He said:

"Before we adjourn, gentlemen, I want to thank you, each and all, for the uniform courtesy you have shown me while I have been trying to preside over your body. The words were brief, but full of feeling."

Alderman St. John, who has represented the Third ward for the past six years, then arose and made a short address of farewell to his associates. He spoke of his long service to the city, and of the many friends he had made among the people of Colorado Springs. He said that he had never met a more sociable and good-hearted body of men than the aldermen with whom he had been associated during the past year. He called attention to the vast amount of work that has been done by the council since he first took his seat, and said that he realized the magnitude of the business done. As he had never met a more sociable and good-hearted body of men than the aldermen with whom he had been associated during the past year, he said that he realized the magnitude of the business done.

Alderman Clark, who remains his seat, expressed the regret of those who remain, at the departure of their five comrades. He spoke of the close comradeship which had existed between the aldermen and said it reminded him somewhat of the old members of the uniform courtesy which had been shown by Alderman McIntyre as president of the council, and expressed appreciation of it.

Upon motion of Alderman Ashworth of the Fifth ward the council, old and new, passed a hearty vote of thanks to President McIntyre for his close attention to duty and his courtesy and kindness.

Alderman Madden of the Fifth and Alderman Banning of the Fourth, both of whom retired, spoke briefly and expressed regret at leaving their comrades.

Alderman Capell, who remains, was sorry to see all go, but was particularly sorry to see his old colleagues, Mr. McIntyre and Mr. St. John, leave. He spoke feelingly of the way they had assisted him when he was new in the business. All the retiring aldermen, he said, were competent fellows, and he was sorry to part with them.

Alderman St. John then made the last motion of the old council, it was the motion to adjourn and was seconded by Alderman Hawks. It was carried with regret, and the five aldermen retired from the arena of public life.

Those whose terms have expired are: W. H. McIntyre, who has represented the First ward for six years and was president of the council during the past year; J. O. St. John, who has represented the Third ward for six years and has been the official head of the water department for the past four years; William Banning, who has represented the Fourth ward for six years; and Alderman Clark, who has represented the Fifth ward for six years.

THE IDEA OF PRISONERS

They Think Someone Had to Have the Money Before Pardons Were Secured.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, April 16.—The Stonaker investigation was continued in the senate chamber of the state capitol building today. The evidence introduced was of a vague nature, a large part of it being hearsay. The persons who were supposed to know some facts about the matter were not present. Those who have made affidavits and have not been examined will be summoned to appear at a later meeting. The evidence introduced today would indicate that there was a general impression among the prisoners that money had to be furnished some one before a parole or pardon could be obtained, but just who that someone was, no one knew.

William Green, an ex-captain at the penitentiary, was the first witness. He testified that it was his business to be present at all interviews held between prisoners and outsiders; that he was always present when Mr. Stonaker was visiting prisoners, and that he never heard any mention of money in a way that would indicate that Stonaker was to derive a profit. He swore that the statement made by a colored man named Crawford that Crawford's wife had told him in the presence of Green that they would have to raise \$100 for Mr. Stonaker, was not correct. Green swore that Mrs. Crawford had said that the \$100 must be paid to a lawyer, instead of to Stonaker. Green also swore that all of the prisoners who have been mentioned in connection with this charge are either mentally unbalanced or could not be believed under oath. Green said that he quit working at the prison some five months ago. Attorney Laurie, who filed the charges, was asked to wish to question the witness, to which he replied: "I do not propose to take any part whatever in this. I prefer to allow this line of an examination go before the public and let them decide as to its merits."

H. H. Tammen, proprietor of the Post Publishing company, was the next witness. His testimony was along the line of how to conduct a newspaper. He would not reveal the source of the Post's information regarding statements it had published. He said if the newspaper revealed its source of knowledge it soon lost the respect of those who kept it posted. He assumed all the responsibility for the truthfulness of all stories printed, but would not divulge the names of the reporters who worked up the case, and made the statement that he would not reveal the source of any information under any circumstances. In speaking of sensational news articles, he said: "The nearer we print the truth, the more sensational the story appears, for absolute truth always causes the greatest sensations."

Joseph Cooper, who was released from the penitentiary six weeks ago, after having served eight years, was then placed on the stand. He had merely come to the capitol as a visitor and had not been summoned, said he was willing to tell all he knew. He was a complete picture of a physical and mental wreck. One could not look at him without pity. He emphasized that it was on a false charge, that his sentence had been commuted from 14 years to the time he served. He said that it was a mon talk among the prisoners that Stonaker was the man who could get them out of the penitentiary. He said that if they could get Stonaker, a pardon could be easily obtained, that this was the general impression among the prisoners. He then began to tell of how he received his parole, and it could be seen that his eight years' confinement had left him a mental wreck, that he had formed wrong impressions of known facts. He read letters in which it was stated that money must be raised in order to have the court records of his trial extended, and he thought this money was meant for Stonaker. He labored under the impression that all money which were asked for for any purpose went to Mr. Stonaker to help get a parole. Those who were present and could study his emaciated condition could easily determine how he could form such ideas.

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Mrs. Alexander Zesch swore that she knew nothing about having to raise money for Mr. Stonaker, although her husband was an ex-convict. During her testimony she admitted that, while her husband was in the penitentiary, he had written a letter to Stonaker offering him \$250 for a parole, but that Stonaker had refused it, and had also refused to have anything more to do with his case. Her husband was then called and swore that while he was in prison that another prisoner had told him that Stonaker had asked how he was fixed financially when the other prisoner had asked Stonaker to secure a pardon for him. Zesch later admitted that all parole prisoners were compelled to have of their own a suit of clothes and a ticket home, and admitted that this might have been what Stonaker meant. Zesch also swore that a man named Libby had told him that when he asked for a parole they told him to leave \$300 in the front office of the prison. That after he received his parole there was \$50 left. Libby did not know what became of the other \$250. This ended the testimony and an adjournment was taken until Saturday evening, April 17.

IN HONOR OF RHODES

By Associated Press.

Cape Town, April 16.—A meeting of citizens to establish a national memorial in honor of the late Cecil Rhodes was held here today. A committee was organized, and the meeting was held in the presence of the mayor of Cape Colony and a number of other prominent persons was appointed. The committee will issue an appeal for funds throughout the British empire for the purpose of erecting an immense cairn on Devil's Peak, overlooking the cape peninsula. The cairn is to be surmounted by a statue of Rhodes, looking to the north.

ONE FARE FOR ELKS

By Associated Press.

San Diego, Calif., April 16.—The Transcontinental Passenger association transacted considerable business at its session today. The rate to the Elks grand lodge to be held in Salt Lake next August was fixed at one limited first class fare for the round trip from Pacific coast points.

The matter of the refusal of certain lines to sell tickets to the Woman's club convention, to be held in Los Angeles, was taken up. The roads in question base their refusal on the ground that they are not properly proper. After discussion, the association declined to record from the arrangements previously made.

The question of rates for clergymen was referred to a committee to report at the next meeting. In regard to rates to the Transmississippi congress in St. Paul next August, a special committee was appointed with power to act. The same course was taken in reference to the grand rally of Eagles to be held at Minneapolis in June.

COLONEL W. J. BRYAN GOES TO THE FRONT

By Associated Press.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 16.—William J. Bryan and a party of pro-Boer sympathizers will tomorrow inspect the alleged British re-mount station at Lathrop, Mo. according to a dispatch received by one of Mr. Bryan's friends here tonight. Mr. Bryan will visit the camp at the solicitation of friends in congress who will follow him in the matter of urging congressional action.

THE IDEA OF PRISONERS

They Think Someone Had to Have the Money Before Pardons Were Secured.

Special to the Gazette.

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Special to the Gazette.

Denver, April 17.—(Thursday, 12:45 a. m.)—A fire at midnight destroyed the grocery store and building of E. Butters and the building and contents of Mrs. Lawrence. Both were frame buildings and the fire was caused by a defective flue. Loss, \$4,000, partially covered by insurance.

GENERAL MALVAR HAS SURRENDERED

People of Manila Believe That the Entire Insurrection Is Now Really Over.

By Associated Press.

Manila, April 16.—General Malvar has unconditionally surrendered to Brigadier General Bell at Lipa, Batangas province, with the entire insurgent force of the provinces of Laguna and Batangas. General Bell says his (Bell's) influence is sufficient to capture all those in the field who have not yet surrendered, but Malvar has ordered the complete surrender of every insurgent to the nearest American force. General Wheaton, reporting to the division headquarters, says that all resistance in his department has ended and that the surrenders just announced mean that the ports will be opened and that the Filipinos in the detention camps will be allowed to return to their homes in time to plant their crops.

General Wheaton is especially pleased with General Bell's care of the natives confined in the camps. The officers in charge are held personally responsible for the quality and quantity of the food served out, and the general welfare of the inmates of the camps. General Bell employed volunteer bolomen for protection against lardism. Numbers of Filipinos volunteered and expressed the liveliest satisfaction at the treatment accorded to themselves and to their families, who were in the concentration camps. General Wheaton gives General Bell great credit for his indefatigability in conducting the campaign. He was in the field on horseback day and night, personally superintending the most arduous operations.

The people of Manila are delighted at the prospect of a resumption of trade with the pacified provinces and are anxious to show Generals Chaffee and Wheaton and Bell their appreciation of the fact that the insurrection is really over.

About 3,300 rifles have been received by the American officers in Batangas and Laguna provinces during the past four months. General Malvar personally requested an interview with General Bell, in order to make his complete submission.

The lack of news from the island of Samar is due to a defective cable. It is believed, however, that the American commander there received yesterday the surrender of all insurgents in Samar, unless the planned proceedings were altered.

A case of cholera has occurred on the transport Hancock, which arrived here on Sunday last, and she has been quarantined.

TO SETTLE PRIAR LAND QUESTION

By Associated Press.

Washington, April 16.—Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, has a preference with Secretary Root today following a talk he has had with the president respecting the Philippine friars' land question. It was the idea of Archbishop Ireland and Bishop O'Gorman to have the negotiators to see directly at Rome instead of through the American legation in Manila, who, they pointed out, would have been obliged to delay proceedings greatly by frequent reference of every important phase of the negotiations to his superiors in the Vatican. The government here has come to accept the Ireland and O'Gorman view as the most business-like proposition and that is why Governor Taft will stop at Rome on his way back to Manila and endeavor to arrange directly the basis for an agreement for the transfer of the lands to the Philippine government in trust for the Filipino people.

Mgr. Sbarretti favored a settlement of the question at Manila in which case he would have been appointed archbishop and would have undertaken the work himself in behalf of the religious orders. The decision in favor of Rome will involve a change in his plans.

The dispute which has arisen at Havana between the civil and the church authorities over the prohibition by the former of church taxes on tuners has not yet been brought to the attention of the war department and nothing is known of the merits of the case by Archbishop Ireland.

RECIPROCITY DEBATE LIMITED

By Associated Press.

Washington, April 16.—The friends of the Cuban reciprocity bill won a substantial victory in the house today by carrying a motion to close general debate on Friday at 3 o'clock. The vote was 153 to 123. Thirty-three Republicans voted against the motion, but this defection was offset by 32 Democrats, who voted with the majority. The body of the Republicans for the strength of the Republican position to the bill, judged by this vote, has decreased six since the vote was taken on the motion to go into committee of the whole to consider the bill, when the vote stood 167 to 80.

The debate today was featureless. The speakers were: Messrs. Roberts (Massachusetts), Patterson (Tennessee), and Cochran (Missouri), for the bill, and Messrs. Bartlett (Georgia), Corliss (Michigan), Broussard (Louisiana), Bell (Colorado) and H. C. Smith (Michigan) against it.

Mr. Corliss (Michigan), in opposing the bill said it did not embrace the first principle of reciprocity.

Mr. Broussard (Louisiana), made an impassioned speech against the bill, which, he said, would ruin the cane sugar industry of Louisiana and transfer it to Cuba. Mr. Broussard is a sugar planter and said this year, in view of this prospective legislation, he had thrown his cane seed away and planted his fields in rice.

Mr. Bell argued that the bill was utterly indefensible from any standpoint, in that it proposed to take the tariff off raw material and leave untouched the tariff on the refined product. He criticized severely the attitude of the Democrats toward the bill. He said they taunted their Republican adversaries with supporting a measure that was 20 per cent Democratic, forgetting that in advocating themselves they were accepting a measure that was 80 per cent Republican.

H. C. Smith (Michigan), closed the debate for the day with a strong speech against the bill. If the pending bill had originated on the Democratic side, he said, where it should have originated, the Republican leaders, Messrs. Payne, Dalzell and Grosvenor would have ridiculed it out of the house.

At 5:15 p. m. the house adjourned until 11 tomorrow.

MANY CARDINALS ARE AMBITIOUS

By Associated Press.

Rome, April 16.—The recent signs of the increased feebleness of the pope, which led at the end of last week to alarming reports of his sudden death, have caused a marked recrudescence of activity among the cardinals aspiring to the pontificate. The campaign preparatory to the next conclave proceeds incessantly, the sacred college being divided into two distinct forces, headed respectively by Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, and Cardinal Annibaldi. The latter and Cardinal Gotti constitute the most probable successors to Leo XIII.

Those who are not now considered to be dangerous candidates are fond, however, of pointing out that almost 150 cardinals have been buried during the pontificate of Leo XIII, and that the prolongation of the life of his holiness for a few years is liable to cool through death many more ambitious calculations.

Archbishop Falconi, the papal delegate in Canada, has been definitely selected to succeed Cardinal Macmillan, the papal delegate to the United States. This appointment will not be officially announced, however, until the meeting of the consistory next October.

INVESTIGATION OF CRUELTY

By Associated Press.

Washington, April 16.—The report of Lieutenant Colonel Dickman, Twenty-sixth infantry, U. S. A., states that the conduct of the American troops in the Philippines has been so humane as to be a continued source of surprise to all foreigners and to the natives. Although general order No. 100, (the oppressive order) has not been revoked, the provisions against treachery, according to the law and custom of war of all civilized nations, have never been applied to my knowledge."

By Associated Press.

Hot Springs, Ark., April 16.—About 500 delegates were present when the second day's session of the National Editorial Association was called to order this morning.

A paper on "How to Get Advertising," was read by J. P. Baumgartner of the Star, Pasadena, Calif.

"How to Procure and Hold Circulation," was treated by H. B. Vance of the Dispatch, Lexington, N. C., and a discussion of the points he emphasized, led by S. L. Moorehead of Oregon, brought out some salient ideas with regard to the management of the business of the newspaper. The Department of a Newspaper and Special Editions," was discussed and suggestions made by George Campbell of Owosso, Mich., Ordo Strong of the Tacoma, Wash. Coast Trade, and others.

NEGOTIATING FOR PEACE

Agreement May Be Reached at Any Time--Neither Side Wishes to Break Off.

By Associated Press.

London, April 16.—The Associated Press has excellent authority for saying that up to a late hour tonight there have been no definite developments in the peace negotiations.

It is believed that Lord Milner, the British high commissioner in South Africa, has defined certain propositions on which peace may be almost immediately secured but the cabinet at its meeting today is said to have disagreed upon the merits of Lord Milner's terms.

"Sparring for time," best describes the present status of the negotiations, neither side being willing to risk a decision which would break off the present conference. An agreement, however, reached at any moment, but this would more likely be the result of semi-independent action by Lord Milner and Lord Kitchener at Pretoria than of the rather involved conditions of the cabinet at London.

The broad lines of Great Britain's terms are now known to the government representatives at Pretoria and on these representatives the cabinet is apparently shifting the responsibility of taking advantage of all opportunities, provided no cardinal principles be sacrificed.

The government has ordered the cable and telegraph lines between London and Pretoria to be kept clear to insure the prompt transmission of Lord Kitchener's messages.

There is good reason to believe that the Boers are vigorously demanding a representative government and that this demand is opposed with equal vigor by the British representatives. It is understood that the Boers strongly oppose the long delay proposed by Great Britain before a representative government would be granted, the Boers insisting that they also insist on the number of Boer seats in the council being specified. It is expected that the cabinet will reassemble tomorrow to discuss the matter further.

ORPHAN BELLE APPEAL

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, April 16.—In the case of the Orphan Belle Mining & Milling company as appellants, and the Pinto Mining company and the Free Coinage G. M. company as appellees, has been appealed to the supreme court. In the appeal there is a recital of 72 assignments of errors. This is one of the largest number of errors ever recited in a case filed with the supreme court.

The case comes up from El Paso county. The attorneys compiling the papers were Springers, Cassidy, H. C. Robinson and Dines & Whitted.

OIL GOES UP

By Associated Press.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 16.—The price of oil was today pushed up five cents a barrel on the former grades and three cents on the latter. The Standard Oil of the three successive cuts made in January last. This advance is credited to the recent purchase by the Standard Oil company of the immense holdings of the Gulf and Gulf Oil interests in the West. The Standard Oil deal was made on a basis of 90 barrels a day and the price was \$1.20 per barrel.

The property includes 40,000 acres of producing territory. This purchase makes the Standard Oil company's investments in West Virginia between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000.

By Associated Press.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 16.—Crude oil took a jump today of three cents in Indiana, two cents Ohio, and five cents on eastern oil today.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED

By Associated Press.

Washington, April 16.—The senate today in executive session confirmed the following nominations: Robert J. Wynne of Pennsylvania, to be first assistant postmaster general.

Receivers of public moneys: Frank E. Densmore, Independence, Calif.; Henry Malloch, Marysville, Calif.; Alfred H. Taylor, Susanville, Calif.; Patrick M. Mullen of Nebraska, at Juneau, Alaska.

Registers of land offices—Thomas Roseberry, Susanville, Calif.; A. J. Crookshank, Los Angeles, Calif.; John D. Maxey, Stockton, Calif.; Starford W. Austin, Inglewood, Calif.; W. W. Dudley of the District of Columbia, at Juneau, Alaska.

CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS

By Associated Press.

Washington, April 16.—The senate committee on appropriations today concluded consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. The total appropriation carried by the bill as it passed the house is increased \$2,906,247 bringing the grand total up to \$52,719,943. Among the items of increase are: On account of public buildings \$387,500; on account of lighthouses, fog signals, etc. \$25,000; on account of printing \$253,688; expenses geological survey, \$105,100; fixing boundary line between the United States and Canada along the 49th parallel \$100,000; public printing and binding \$200,000; preliminary plans for a new building for the national museum \$5,000, the building to cost \$2,500,000.

SAILED FOR MANILA

By Associated Press.

San Francisco, April 16.—After a year of idleness the army transport Sherman went again into commission today and sailed for the Philippines. On board the Sherman are 1,000 men, including the infantry under command of Captain Willson, about 50 recruits and casuals, 100 marines, 47 hospital corps men and 90 cabin passengers, including army officers, their wives and relatives, contract surgeons and civilians.

MONTANA STRIKE OFF

By Associated Press.

Butte, Mont., April 16.—A special to the Miner from Red Lodge, says: The trouble between the Rocky Fork Coal Mining company and its employees has been settled and the strike declared off today. About 500 men were involved in the difficulty and the mines were shut down.

COST OF PHILIPPINE WAR

By Associated Press.

Washington, April 16.—Senator Culberson today introduced two resolutions, one being directed to the secretary of war and the other to the secretary of the navy making inquiry as to the cost of the war in the Philippines covering the period since May, 1898. The resolutions include a request for information covering the expenses of the transportation of troops both on land and on the ocean.

You can be cured of Rheumatism at these springs, only 70 miles from Colorado Springs.

Ninety per cent. of RHEUMATISM, BLOOD and SKIN diseases ENTIRELY CURED by these springs; also nervous, heart and

Some of the Routes by Which the District is Accessible

"ON TO THUNDER MOUNTAIN"

Gateways already thronged with gold seekers from everywhere

The cry "On to Thunder mountain" rings in the ears of prospectors and mining men of the west.

From north, from south, from east and from west, processions have been started and are now wending their way towards the new eldorado of the Rockies. But at present all processions are compelled to stop far from their destination. The rigors of winter in the region of that mountain towards which the eyes of the many are turned with longing is so great that access to the gold belt is almost a physical impossibility, even for the most sturdy mountaineer.

At Mackay, Salmon City, Red Rock, Council and Boise City the gold seekers are gathered in impatient bands waiting for the trails to open up, while all along the snow-covered stage and wagon roads, as far up as Three Forks, South Fork and other stations, are small bands of those who, more eager than the others, have progressed as far as brute nature can carry them and are willing to remain in the snow-bound country until the spring rains and sunshine shall loosen the mountains of white that bar their progress to the summit of the hill of promise.

That it is useless to start for Thunder mountain at present is conceded by all who have started since winter began. To start today means a wait at one of the points above mentioned until the snow melts. The most sanguine say that access to the mountain may be secured about May 1 but the majority of those who have been up there agree that it will be nearer June 1 when the trail becomes passable.

"Can I get into Thunder mountain this month?" asked a sturdy miner of one who has just come back from a fruitless attempt to reach the mountain.

bered, to get into Thunder mountain on snowshoes but it is useless for a man to go in there without supplies for there is scarcely enough in there to keep those already in alive.

I. B. Chenoweth, who is one of those who started from this city some time ago, writes the Gazette from Mackay under date of April 7, and says: "Have been here at this place a couple of weeks waiting for the time to start. On account of the snow no one can safely go up there before the first of May. The hills here are covered very deep. Some have gone on farther than this, only to wait at the other end of the road. The people here know this country and are waiting until the first of May."

In all the word that has been received from the Thunder mountain pilgrims, this text may be found: "Make haste slowly."

But the time is coming when the trail will be open. It will not be many weeks hence and it will be well for prospective travelers to pick their route and make preparations for the trip.

There are five routes into the Thunder mountain country. These routes have four railroad terminals, two routes starting from one railroad point.

One of the best-known routes has its railway terminus at Boise, Idaho. From that city to Idaho City is a distance of 34 miles with a stage running daily. From Idaho City to Banner, a distance of 26 miles, there is a good trail through a rich mineral and timber country. From Banner to the Payette river is a distance of 12 miles. The river is crossed on the new bridge, built in the fall of 1901. From the bridge to the foot of Clear Creek mountain is 12 miles over a well-constructed wagon road. From Clear Creek mountain the state wagon road



Part of Thunder Mountain Miners Prepared to Leave the District—Edge of Roof of Cabin Can Be Seen on Extreme Left.

trail of eight miles, and from there to Pen basin is six miles. In this basin will be established a supply camp, where food for man and beast can be secured. From Pen basin to the sum-

TO RETURN TO CIVILIZATION.

Council to Meadows, the service is daily and the road as good as any in the state of Idaho. From Meadows to Warren is one day's stage ride. There is plenty of wood and excellent water along this route and fodder is plentiful and of a very good quality. From Warren to Thunder mountain is over a good pack trail through a richly mineralized country where the prospector will find many opportunities to try his luck ere reaching the great Thunder mountain.

A new route goes from Council to the farming town of Rosebery, 23 miles, and from there to South Fork, another point which is only 30 miles. From South Fork to the town of Roosevelt in Thunder mountain is 30 miles. This is known as the "Blood" road and is at present in course of construction. About the middle of April the road will be in excellent condition to South Fork and from there to Thunder Mountain there is a very good trail.

There are two routes which start from Mackay. The road that has been used most this winter is known as the "Stanley route." The distance from Mackay to Clayton is 50 miles over a perfectly level stage road. From Clayton to Stanley is 45 miles. The road is in excellent condition and passes along the Salmon river to Valley Creek. From there to Cape Horn is a day's drive through a country that will interest the prospector and miner. To Sea Foam is a pleasure jaunt through a country literally alive with game. There is a supply camp at Sea Foam where hay and grain will be stored for the accommodation of Thunder mountain travelers. From Sea Foam to Thunder mountain is only 50 miles of a good trail.

The Mackay-Challis-Three Forks route will in all probability attract the most travel to the gold fields, as the road is in first class condition and a line of handsome Concord stage coaches will ply daily between Mackay and Three Forks. The distance from Mackay to Challis over the old stage road is 50 miles; from Challis to the new town of Three Forks is only 50 miles; considerable of the distance is over the old Challis and Salmon City stage road. At the town of Three Forks arrangements have been made to run pack trains to Thunder mountain daily. At present there is a daily stage from Mackay to Stanley, but when the snows begin to disappear the traveler to Thunder mountain will find it most convenient to "go in" by way of Three

Forks, thus avoiding annoying delays and too many transfers. In a few months Three Forks is bound to become a town of great importance as it will be the temporary terminus of the stage lines from Mackay and Red Rock.

herds of stock have been wintered here for several years and there are no sheep to spoil the supply of fodder. The pack trains of the Red Rock, Salmon and Thunder Mountain Stage company will enter Thunder mountain at Roosevelt, just at the Dewey mines. Stages will leave Red Rock for Salmon City and Thunder mountain twice daily after the first day of April.

These are the best known routes and will be the ones most patronized when the country becomes accessible. At present the traveler is able to proceed but a short distance beyond Three Forks. The pack animals cannot proceed further. They fall through the snow.

Those who intend to penetrate into the new district should go well provisioned. Food for man and beast is high there and will continue to be high on account of the long distance all supplies must be freighted. One of the best paying propositions in the country would be a general merchandise store to supply the demands of all classes. The points mentioned in the descriptions of the routes may be seen on the accompanying map.

Hot Shot for Politicians.

All who are interested in good government, and all who admire fearless speaking out, will find "The Cause of Good Government," by Benjamin C. Potts, in the April Era, well worth reading. This is how Mr. Potts begins his onslaught:

There is one state in the union where, more than in any other, the cause of good government has the largest opportunity for its earliest advancement; where the accumulated mischiefs of 60

years have been made so apparent that there is no community, no polling precinct where they are not understood—one state where everything is ripe to put the cause of good government at issue; and that state is Pennsylvania. There is no exercise of the despotism of partisanship to which the politicians have not addressed themselves: no aims too low, nor means too vicious, nor methods too abhorrent to the public mind, for those who have controlled the politics of both the great political parties, and all the jobbery of the state legislature, with every place in the cities, counties, boroughs, townships and school districts where a dollar of plunder could be had. They compel tribute money to be paid to them out of the appropriations for the public schools and the sustenance of the state charities. They have a "rake-

off" from the deposits of the state funds in the "selected banks." They pad the payrolls for a part of the money they need in their campaigns as well as for the men they need, whom they put upon the rolls. In short, they "work" the collection and distribution of the tax-payers' money exactly as any Chinese mandarin gathers and disburses his revenue. Even the appointments to the bench have not escaped the suspicion of partisan influence seeking to control the political decisions of the courts. And yet this state seems to be on the verge of such a revolution, as will make it the model republic of the federal union. Heretofore it has been only an empire.

The Last Resort. He visited a noted specialist, and, after waiting an hour, had an opportunity to pay a fee and narrate his personal misery of insomnia. The medical man listened and suggested one remedy after another, with each and every one of which the visitor said he had unsuccessfully experimented. Finally the specialist wrote a prescription and handed it to his patient.

"What is it?" inquired the latter. "Oh, a bromide," said the doctor; "it will benefit you."

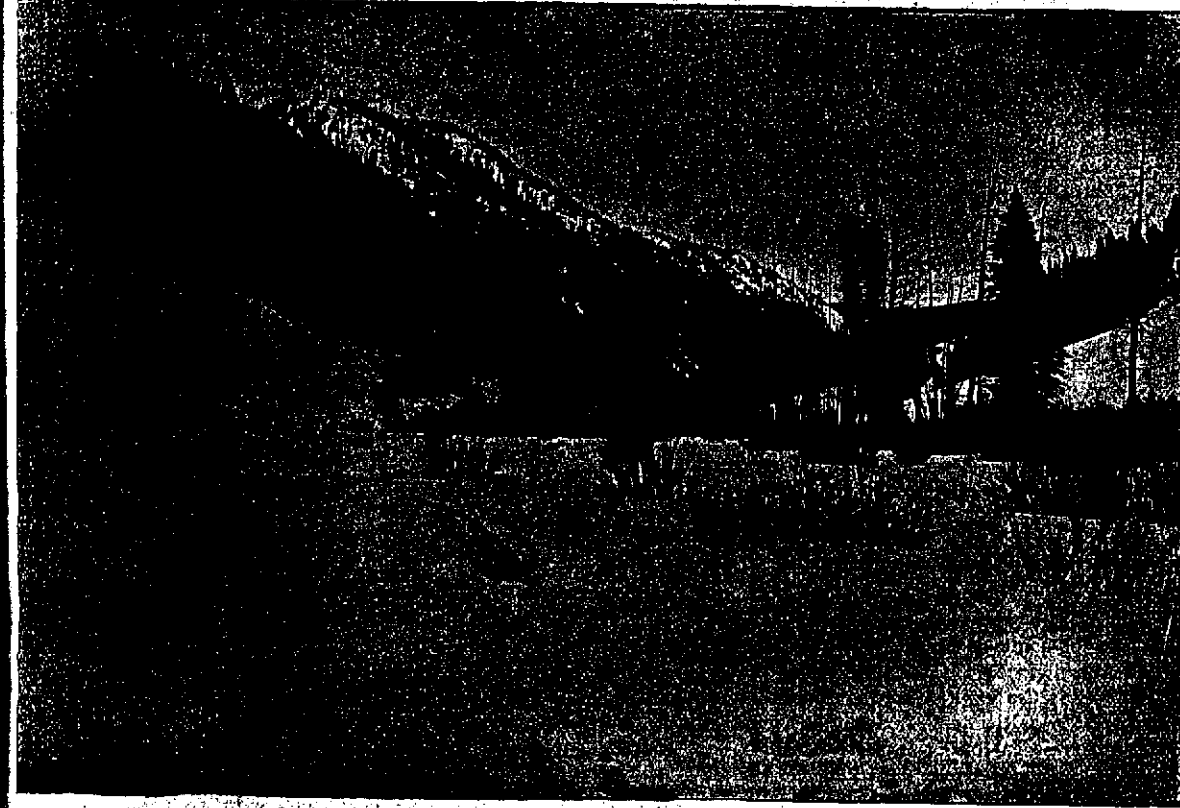
"Bromide!" said the other, degenerating into slang, "tried 'em all; they ain't no good," further receding into bad language.

The doctor, evidently annoyed, bowed, and, handing the man back his fee, destroyed the prescription, and said: "There's only one thing left—you had better try sleeping cars."—(New York Times.)

In the Wild West. Everybody seemed to avoid the man.

"What's the matter?" asked the stranger from the east. "He is lacking in public spirit," was the scornful reply.

"How's that?" asked the stranger. "Oh, he doesn't care anything for the general welfare or the enjoyment of the community. Only a mean man would spoil a lynching after a dull season



ROOSEVELT TOWNSITE — THUNDER MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.

"How are you going?" asked the returned pilgrim. "On horseback," replied the would-be pilgrim. "If your horse can travel on snowshoes you may get there," was the answer of the man who had tried it. And that is about the size of it. It is possible for a man, unencum-

bered, to get into Thunder mountain on snowshoes but it is useless for a man to go in there without supplies for there is scarcely enough in there to keep those already in alive.

I. B. Chenoweth, who is one of those who started from this city some time ago, writes the Gazette from Mackay under date of April 7, and says: "Have been here at this place a couple of weeks waiting for the time to start. On account of the snow no one can safely go up there before the first of May. The hills here are covered very deep. Some have gone on farther than this, only to wait at the other end of the road. The people here know this country and are waiting until the first of May."

mt. of Indian creek there is a fine trail of 25 miles and from there to the divide between Little Indian creek and Monumental creek is only six miles. Down Monumental creek to the town of Roosevelt, the metropolis of Thunder mountain, is 15 miles.

Another route leaves the railroad at Council. There is a stage line from

Another route that has become popular with Coloradoans leaves the railroad at Red Rock. From Red Rock a Concord stage takes the traveler to Salmon City, 58 miles away. This trip takes but a day. From Salmon City the stage goes to Three Forks, a distance of 58 miles. There the stage line ends. The trail from Three Forks is 50 miles and along the entire distance is a plentiful supply of grass. Several

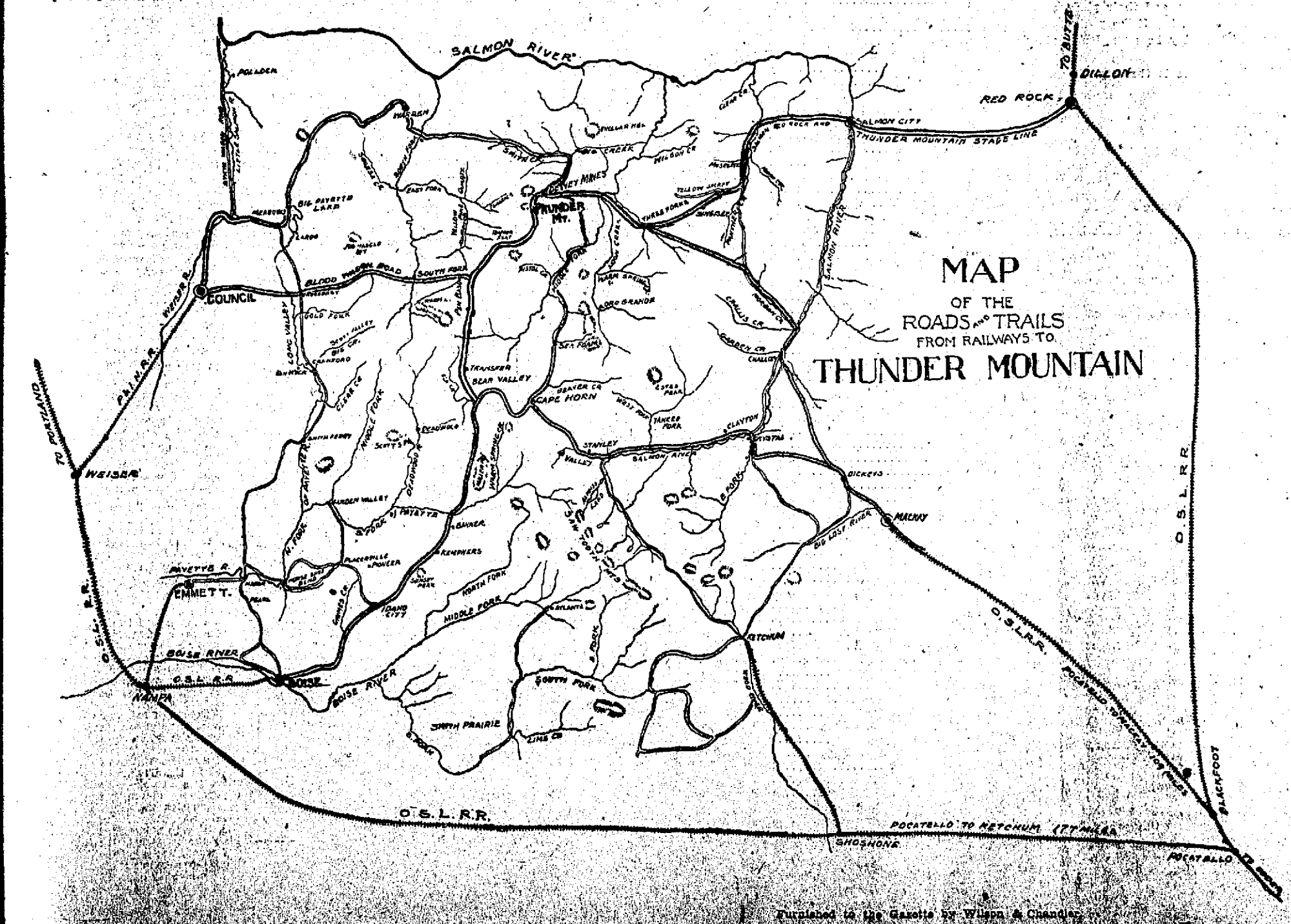
THE DEWEY MILL AT THUNDER MOUNTAIN.

years have been made so apparent that there is no community, no polling precinct where they are not understood—one state where everything is ripe to put the cause of good government at issue; and that state is Pennsylvania. There is no exercise of the despotism of partisanship to which the politicians have not addressed themselves: no aims too low, nor means too vicious, nor methods too abhorrent to the public mind, for those who have controlled the politics of both the great political parties, and all the jobbery of the state legislature, with every place in the cities, counties, boroughs, townships and school districts where a dollar of plunder could be had. They compel tribute money to be paid to them out of the appropriations for the public schools and the sustenance of the state charities. They have a "rake-

when the boys were just dying for a bit of sport."

"Did he do that?" "Sure. Everything was framed up right and we had the rope on him, when the damned man, critter up and proved that he wasn't the man we wanted and we had to let him go. The boys'll never forgive him for that."—(Brooklyn Eagle.)

When my eldest brother (an exceptionally gifted man, who scarcely lived to middle age) was a very little boy, his mother had occasion to correct him for some fault, telling him that his parents could not love him so well if he did such things. He thought a moment, then gravely replied: "When my father and mother forsake me, the Lord will take me up!"—(The Standard.)



Map of the Roads and Trails from Railways to Thunder Mountain.



THUNDER MOUNTAIN SETTLEMENT. This picture is a recent one and shows the entire settlement as it is at present.

